"DANGEROUS BUSINESS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"DANGEROUS BUSINESS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 67 BOMBAY: THURSDAY MARCH 19, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
21st Mar.	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK‡ ..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§ ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x	26,837
1st Aug.	HINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA. ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,,	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
19th March	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer.	..
28th ,,	GAZANA *	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
24th Mar.	ALIPORE *† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE * ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd June	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* ‡Cargo vessels only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
x † Cargo vessel only, proceed to Japan vi Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
19th March.	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Ka'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
20th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
21st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
23rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
1st April	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J.Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	18th March
Heijin Maru.	U. Suzuki	4364§	4th Mar.	23rd ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	7th ,,	24th ,,
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	597	20th ,,	1st April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato.	3817	22nd ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru.	S. Kuba	3824	29t ,,	12th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Celebes a Maru	F.Kurimur	5350	13th Mar.	27th Mar.
*Hono Maru	G. Fujita	5763	28th Mar.	14th Apr.
*Argun Maru.	T. Inouye	6609	10th Apr.	24th Apr.
Uga Maru.	..	..	14th Apr.	28th Apr.
*Borneo Maru.	T.Motoshige	5864	25th Apr.	9th May
Sumatra Maru.	Y. Saito	5863	11th May.	25th May

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 3 %
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine;
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment etc., can also be had,
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROP: GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 6).

THE
GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER.
Intending Assurers are invited to compare rates and conditions of this most flourishing and up-to-date
INDIAN INSURANCE Co.
with any other in Field.
Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/-.
LIBERAL BONUS DECLARED.
GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
combining the advantages of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to ——
(1) S. R. SARDESAI,
Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay.
(2) L. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.
(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Local Manager. Head Office, AJMER.
NOTE:—Wanted AGENTS on Liberal Commission.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDER. Pay 30—3—45. Apply DR. PALLONJEE, Haines Road, Byculla, Ballaram Building.
A M924

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission. Good references and education essential. Any nationality. Good income guaranteed to hard-working and intelligent. No previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to represent the National Insurance Company Ltd., in Districts in the Bombay Presidency. Apply P. D. CHURI, Branch Secretary, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22797

WANTED—An influential AGENT for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—REPRESENTATIVE to push the sale of coal of Jharia and Raniguge field, lime and other country produces. Pay Rupees eighty per month plus 1½ per cent. Commission and rupees fifty T. A. per month. Security for rupees two thousand necessary. Please apply for particulars enclosing two annas postage to Messrs. K. CHATTERJEE & CO., 53, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A M917

WANTED—THREE GRADUATES with honours in languages and having experience of teaching for Basaweshwar High School, Bagalkot; S.T.C.'s preferred. Apply for terms, etc., to the undersigned before the end of March, 1925. (1) M. C. Kalbungi, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, (2) M. R. SALI, Joint Secretaries, Basaweshwar High School, Bagalkot.
A 22858

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SMALL OFFICE ROOMS and GODOWN in the Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C22887

TO LET at VERSOWA ROAD airy BUNGALOW sea face, near Sanotorium with stable, and Outhouses. Apply BABLIBAI RAIKER, BHENDI GULLY, HOUSE No. 5, Damer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.
C M913

TO LET—Rink, Lahore, McLeod Road, Suitable for Theatrical performances, Cinemas, etc., etc. Apply SYED KHURSHIDUDDIN, Vakil 43, McLeod Road, Lahore.
C M922

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Fittings of TURBINE STEAMSHIP LUNKA now lying in Calcutta Port—Weirs Pumps, Duplex Pumps, Boilers, Engines, Dynamos, Shafts, Anchors, Chains, Pressure Gauges, Winches, Rodders, Plates and other miscellaneous fittings, all in first class condition. Apply for particulars and price list to Sarda and Sons., owner T. S. "LUNKA", 11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
B M920

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—GRAND SKATING RINK, Centrally located, McLeod Road Spacious rooms, biggest Hall in Lahore, suitable for all sorts of amusements viz., Theatrical performances, Cinema shows, Skating, Dancing, etc., etc. Offers below one lakh will not be considered. Apply M. P. DEANE, The Rink, Lahore.
G M923

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—PRIVY COUNCIL CASES pending or to be filed with a view to instruct and prepare solicitor or Counsel in London by an ex-subordinate Judge proceeding to England. For terms write to Box No. 712 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
N 921

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—A RELIABLE FIRM to represent the Sutna Stone Lime in the whole Bombay province on favourable terms and powers. Most profitable job. Please apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Mishra Lime Works, Sutna, E. I. Railway.
T M895

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

TO BE LET.

A Spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
882

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a DIVIDEND payable to the Shareholders of the above Company within the next few days. Any person, having any claim against the Company, is requested to send in his claim with the necessary proofs on or before the 25th March, 1925, after which date, any claim received from the Creditors, will not be considered, and the Liquidators will distribute the Surplus Assets among the Shareholders.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1925.

M. A. DAVAR,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
22911

TENDERS.

BRITISH INSULATED AND HELSBY CABLES, LTD,
(Incorporated in England).

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the manufacture and supply of approximately 100 tons of Fabricated Steel Structures and other Steelwork Items (some involving Smith's work) also a small quantity of Babool Wood Cable Cleats, required in connection with the Overhead Equipment Contract of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Electrification.

Conditions and details as to material and workmanship, also drawings may be obtained at the undermentioned Office.

Tenders will be accepted up to 12 noon, 1st April, 1925.

The undermentioned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

BRITISH INSULATED & HELSBY CABLES, LTD.,
G. I. P. R. Loco. Offices, Parel-Bombay.
22906

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for works in the construction of a semi permanent corrugated iron shed (24 rooms) for the coolies of the Asphalt Plant at Love Grove Pumping Station will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY the 27th day of March, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th March, 1925.
22914

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,

TENDERS for the supply of Lead Pig will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 6th day of April, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office
De'Lisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
22910

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of SHAMJI alias SHAM SHARMA, late of Bombay, a Merchant, Hindu Inhabitant, residing (at the time of his death) at Manchester in England. ..... Deceased.

AMRITLAL JATASHANKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mulund in Thana District, duly constituted attorney of Shivshankar Shamji of Bantwa in Kathiawar, a pleader residing at Bantwa, the son of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) P. B. MALABARI
(Sd.) E. J. DAWAR.

The 2nd day of March, 1925.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22912

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROSPECTUS

(A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies).

THE NEW SWADESHI MILLS OF AHMEDABAD LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913).

CAPITAL.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,400,000 (with power to increase).

Divided into 14,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each, payable as follows:—(1) Rs. 25 per Share on application and (2) Rs. 75 per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

1. MATHRADAS GOKULDAS (Chairman), Mill Owner, Gamdevi.
2. SHIVNARAYAN NEMANI, J.P., Merchant, Mumbadevi, (Ex-Officio).
3. BENIPRASAD RAMKUMAR, of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat, Mumbadevi.
4. JOHARMAL BALKISHANDAS of Messrs. Mumraj Rambhagat, Mumbadevi, (Ex-Officio).

BANKERS.

(1) The IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, Fort, Bombay.
(2) BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.
(3) UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. CHANDABHAI & JASUBHAI, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

MAMRAJ SHEONARAIN, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

Naroda Road, AHMEDABAD.

OBJECTS.

The main object of the Company is to purchase and otherwise acquire from Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat and Shivnarayan Surajmal the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, belonging to the Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of Ahmedabad, with all the buildings plant and machinery and all stock-in-hand, cotton-in-process, yarn, coal, waste stores, etc., (and all which premises were purchased by the said Mamraj Rambhagat and Shivnarayan Surajmal at an auction sale held on the 16th day of December, 1924,) at the price of Rs. 13,05,000 but otherwise on the same terms and conditions on which the same have been so purchased by them at such auction sale as aforesaid and on payment to them of all their costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the said auction sale conveyance and all their other costs charges and expenses. The said Mills are at present being worked by the said Mamraj Rambhagat and Shivnarayan Surajmal and the same are to be purchased by the Company as a going concern on payment of all their working costs charges and expenses.

The capital of the Company has been fixed at Rs. 1,400,000 divided into 14,000 Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each. Rs. 25 is payable at the time of application and Rs. 75 on allotment. The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 5,000 Shares. The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 40,000.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 50 shares in the Company, and the remuneration of the Directors is to be fixed by them not exceeding a sum of Rs. 100 for every meeting attended by them. Provisions are also made in Articles 124 and 125 of the Association for extra remuneration in special cases.

The Company will enter into and carry out the following agreements:—

(2) Agreement with Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat, Merchants, doing business at Shaikh Memon Street in Bombay and Shivnarayan Surajmal also Merchants doing business at Mumbadevi in Bombay in the name, style and firm of Mamraj Sheonarain appointing them Managing Agents of the Company for a term of 51 years with a remuneration at the rate of 3½ per cent. on gross proceeds of all sales of yarn, cloth, waste and other articles manufactured by the Company.

(2) Agreement with Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat and Shivnarayan Surajmal to purchase from them as a going concern the said Swadeshi Mills at Ahmedabad on the same terms (except as to price) on which the Mills have been purchased by them at an auction sale held on 16th December, 1924, and on payment to them of the price of Rs. 1,305,000 and of all their costs charges and expenses of the auction sale, conveyance, etc., and all working expenses.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the above agreement and conditions of sale can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, the Solicitors of the Company, at any time during business hours by intending subscribers.

(1) Shivnarayan Nemani, (2) Beniprasad Ramkumar and (3) Joharmal Balkisondas, who are Directors of the Company are interested in so far as is concerned the price of Rs. 13,05,000 and the payment of costs charges and expenses as aforesaid which are payable to them along with the other Vendors. They are also interested in the agency commission payable to the firm of Mamraj Sheonarain as some of the members thereof.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to Mamraj Sheonarain at Naroda Road in Ahmedabad or at Shaikh Memon Street in Bombay together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the allotment money.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1925.

THE NEW SWADESHI MILLS OF AHMEDABAD, LIMITED.

Messrs. MUMRAJ SHEONARAIN,

Gentlemen,—

With regard to the flotation of the above Company with a capital of Rs. 14 lakhs divided into 14,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each, I hereby apply for and request you to get me allotted Shares of the Company and I have this day paid to you Rs. being application money in respect thereof at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share and I agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me by the Directors of the Company after its formation and to pay the remainder of the amount due viz., Rs. 75 per Share on receiving notice of allotment, and I authorise you to get me registered as the holder of the said Shares at the proper time.

Name in full .....
Address in full .....
Description .....
Date .....
Signature .....

RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION MONEY.
For the NEW SWADESHI MILLS of AHMEDABAD, LTD.

Received this day of 1925, on account of the New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad, Limited, from the sum of Rs. being a deposit at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share upon Shares of Rs. 100 each of the abovenamed Company. The balance of Rs. 75 per Share is payable on allotment.

22873

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1242 OF 1919.

Messrs. BREUL & CO. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) BAI BAPI alias KASSUM, widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai, (2) AJIT SINGHBHAI MANIBHAI and (3) CHANDRASINGHBHAI MANIBHAI, carrying on family business in partnership as Merchants in the name and style of Messrs. Chandrasing Manibhai Jesingbhai at Ahmedabad. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree, dated 13th July, 1922, and the Judge's Order, dated 6th day of March, 1924 and 18th December, 1924, made in the above suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Ghee Kata Ahmedabad on Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1925, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The right, title and interest of Bai Bapi, widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai and of Ajitsing Manibhai, the 1st and 2nd Defendants in the said Suit No. 1242 of 1919 in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement four thousand square yards or thereabouts situate at Ghee Kata, Ahmedabad, Taluka Ahmedabad, Pata Taluka North Daskaroi Zilla Tukri Ahmedabad and known as Seth Jesingbhai Hathising's wadi together with four big houses and other small structures and registered in the Books of the Collector under G Tika number 6 Survey No. 181 and bearing Municipal Nos. 2397, 2384, 2410-2411, 2412 and 2413 and bounded as follows:—On the North partly by the property of Saheb sing Manibhai and partly by a passage leading to the said Wadi on the South partly by the property of Maganbhai Hathisingh and partly by a building belonging to the Panjrapole on the West by the Public Road and on the East by other buildings belonging to the Panjrapole.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22676

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Long Cause Suit No. 3790 of 1924.

THAKERSEY HIRJI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business as Cotton Merchants and Muccadams at Damer Galli Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) GOCULDAS MANCHAND, of Bombay, residing at Pydhoni, without the Fort, (2) BULDEODAS MANCHAND, also of Bombay, residing at Pydhoni, without the Fort, both members of a joint Hindu family till recently carrying on business at Bombay and elsewhere under the name and style of Manchand Valchand at Bhuleshwar without the Fort, (3) HIRACHAND RAMCHAND, of Sholapur, residing at Sholapur, (4) MANEKCHAND FULCHAND, of Sholapur, residing at Sholapur, (5) NANCHAND FULCHAND, of Sholapur, residing at Sholapur, (6) JIVRAJ WALCHAND, of Sholapur, residing at Sholapur, members of a joint Hindu family, carrying on business under the name and style of Harlbhai Devkaran at Sholapur and elsewhere, (7) DEVIDAS MAGANLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Mansa in Gujrat, (8) VITHALDAS VISHNUDAS, a firm carrying on business at Kalbadevi without the Fort, (9) The OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY, Assignee of the estate and effects of the firm of Manchand Walchand and Co., insolvents, having his place of business in the High Court, Bombay. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against the abovenamed defendants to recover Rupees 4,816-9-0 and interest on Rs. 4,434-2-0 at 9 per cent. per annum from 21st October, 1924, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on 26th day of April, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs at the final disposal of the suit, and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated the 6th day of November, 1924.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22905

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the undersigned, who was hitherto a member of the firm of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., has severed his connection with the said firm, and is no longer interested or concerned in the said firm, which is now solely owned by Mr. Martin Henry Crowder. All dealings by and with the said firm of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., shall hereafter be entirely on account and responsibility of Mr. Martin Henry Crowder, and the undersigned shall in no way be liable or responsible for same. In consequence of the undersigned retiring from the firm of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., he is no longer interested or concerned in the agency of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., Ltd., and no longer acts as an attorney of the latter firm.

L. A. MORRISON.
907

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY 6, 8 & 10.
LAST TWO DAYS
OF
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"SAFETY LAST"
THE RECORD COMEDY FILM WHICH HAS KEPT BOMBAY LAUGHING FOR THREE WEEKS.
Packed houses have yelled over the 7 reels of wild fun which Harold Lloyd serves up in this great laughter event.
FUN AND THRILLS WITHOUT A SECOND'S PAUSE. HAROLD LLOYD AT THE TOP OF HIS FORM.

HAROLD LLOYD'S MASTERPIECE.
PATHE GAZETTE
FELIX GETS LEFT
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, (including Tax),
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s
First Production
KRISHNA KUMAR
OR
SACHA HAKDAR
Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Begins at 3 p.m
Week days Begins at 5 p. m.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
IN AID OF
SIR HARKISANDAS NAROTTAMDAS' HOSPITAL
Under the Presidentship of
SHETH ISHAVERDAS LAXMIDAS, J. P.
For the first time
by
THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GUJARATI AMATEURS.
Tardeo BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE.
On FRIDAY 20th March 1925 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Plot derived from Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion" written by Mr. Davdatt T. Tarkas.
PUSPA-PARIMAL
OR
PREMNI PRATIMA (Ideal Love).

CINE MADELEINE
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
HINDUSTHAN FILM CO'S. SELECTED
Programme
BABRUVAHAN
AND COMIC
SLEEPY'S FORTUNE
Reduced Rates As. 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, Re. 1, 1-8.
DAILY 4 SHOWS 5, 7, 9, 11
Saturday, Sunday, Holiday Extra Show 3 p. m.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
SATURDAY, 21st March, 1925, at 3 P. M. Noon.
NAND KUMAR
Sunday, 22nd March, 1925, at 3 P. M. Noon
SWAYAMWAR
Manager.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF CYLINDER FILLETS AND RING DOFFERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Joshua Lister and Sons, Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of Messrs. Eastern Mill Supply Co. of Ahmedabad, the following:—

One case containing 2 cylinder fillets 350 ft. each 2" No. 70s. full C. C. Bright H and T. Steel Cards 48in. wide.

Two Ring Doffers 78 5/8" x 49" C. C. 26 ends Bright H. & T. Steel with Leather Dividers complete. Doffers 25" Diametre.

Suitable for William Tathams Waste Cards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharilal, Attorneys for Rao Bahadur Killachand Dewchand, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd October, 1920, and made between Pragji Ebji and others of the first part, Moghibai, widow of Valabhdas Shivji, and others of the second part and the Mortgagee of the third part and a further charge dated 28th April, 1921, and made between the same parties. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings thereon situate on the west side of Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasuring 1,690 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 357, New No. 13871, Old Survey Nos. 145, 146 and New Survey No. 3/7023, and bounded on the East by the property of Liladhar Hardas, on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North by the property of Mithibai Jamsedji Parekh and on the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3730 and Street No. 89, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharilal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

[redacted]LE OF VALUABLE LANDED [redacted]AT SAUPARI BAUG.

[redacted]NNETT and Co. will on SATUR[redacted]h day of April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. [redacted]dermentioned property by Public [redacted] the premises under instructions of [redacted]agees and on account and at the [redacted] Abdulhusein Tayaballi Bengali, the [redacted]or, in exercise of the power of sale [redacted]d to the said Mortgagees under an [redacted]ture of mortgage, dated the 19th day [redacted]August, 1921, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust land or ground known as Plot No. 35 on the Saupari Baug Estate of the Trustees for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Saupari Baug Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 624 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2589, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 326 (3) and Street No. 3-B, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North-East by Plot No. 36 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ramjanalli Salemahomed, on or towards the South-East by a 26 feet road, on or towards the North-West by a proposed service passage and on or towards the South-West by Plot No. 34 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Umarsi Gosar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mafubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH CUTTING GRASS ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at the Municipal Office, 2nd floor, Executive Engineer's Department, the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1925, to 31st March 1926, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., catching fish from Deonar, cutting grass at Mount Road, cutting and growing grass on the side of the drain between the G. I. P. Railway and Fair Weather Chamber at DeLisle Road up to Tank, opposite Arthur Road Hospital, cutting and growing grass on the sides of the Water Course situated on the East of the Tulsi Pipe Line Road, between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road, and from the Chinchpogly [illegible] at the junction of DeLisle Road and Arthur Road, cultivating land at Deonar, and gathering cocoanuts from the trees in Queen's Road A Ward, and Hornby Vellard G Ward.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

FURNITURE SALE AT BALLARD PIER.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ballard Pier, New Custom House, Top Floor, very valuable and handsome made-to-order carved and plain household furniture, by Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji, etc., and also Jacobean rich pictures, and ornaments, cut glassware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, one sweet tone iron frame cottage piano, crockery stands, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, vases and figures, fancy brass ornaments, E. table lamps and fans, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers reclining sofas, large and small writing tables office chairs, one sweet tone phonograph with records, ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Property of J. M. Kelly, Esq., Asst. Collector of Customs and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 673.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 728.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 713.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.50.
London—Home Liras 117.00
London—Berlin Marks—

TONE OF EXCHANGE.—
The Exchange Market was steady but dull.

London, Mar. 17.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 Ex. Dvd.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Little India and China Buying—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th instant.

London, Mar. 17.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32 quiet.
Bar Gold £4/6/7 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand.	673
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	154 1/2
Shanghai	209
Japan	117
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

Bank's selling T T March 29/32.
Bank's buying T T March 31/32.
Bank's selling T T April 29/32.
Bank's buying T T April 15/16.
Bank's selling T T May 7/8.
Bank's buying T T May 29/32.
Bank's selling T T June 27/32.
Bank's buying T T June 29/32.
Bank's selling T T Monsoon 13/16.
Bank's buying T T Monsoon 7/8.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 17.

Stockholm	1775
Christiania	3161
Amsterdam	3480
Prague	161-25

New York, Mar. 17.

Demand Bills 47775

London, Mar. 17.

Exchange on Paris 9247
—Do—in Germany 20,100,000m.
—Do—in Italy 11719

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Mar. 17.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £ 80½+3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 3/4+3/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 101½+3/16
Conversion Loan £ 78 1/4+5/8
Indian Loan 3½ per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7½ per cent £ 104 3/4+1/4
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 unchanged.

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 18/-

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

3 months 4 3/4 per cent
6 months 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent

MONEY.

Call 6 3/4 per cent.
1 month 6 3/4 per cent.
3 months 6 3/4 per cent
6 months 6 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 18.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-13-0.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-13-0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 72-7-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 72-11-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 72-9-0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 21-13-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 21-14-6.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 18.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/5.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/11.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.

TONE OF MARKET—
The market was steady.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bombay, March 18.

The Imperial Bank 1395, India Bank 73/8, Central Bank 24xd. Eastern Bank 88.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 442/8, Apollo 16, Alliance 65, Bombay Cotton 520, Bombay Dyeing 952/8, Century 482/8, Central India 532/8, Colaba Land 145, Crescent 243/12, Dawn 700, Currim 460, E. D. Sassoon 1/6, Fazulbhoy 952/8, Finlay 800, F. Petit 970n, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 390, Kasturchand 150, Khatau 120, Kilachand 6/8, Kohinoor 1250, Madhowji 366/4, Mathuradas 255, New Great 390, New City 289 xd. Pabaney 346/4, Pearls 565, Simplex 210, Swadeshi 625 Tata Mills 160, Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 470, Alicook 210, B. Burma 337/8, B. Burma N. I. 82/8 xd., Bt. Burma Pet 4/14, Bombay Tramway 104/6, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ordinary 52/8, Do Deferred 150, New India Insurance 14/8, Shivrajpur 51/8, Tata Iron Ordinary 20/8, Do Deferred 66/4, Tata Hydro 1022/8, Tata Power Ordinary 190, Tata Power Preferred 310n, Scindia Steam 6/11.

London, Mar. 17.

Hongkong Bank	£ 140
Chartered Bank	£ 21 3/8
National Bank	£ 47 1/4
P. tnd O. Bank	£ 11
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/8

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	33-12	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill ..	225
Asur Virjee..	10	Laxmi Cotton	4750
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1800
Indian Dy.& Mfg.	227-8	Western India	520
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7-8
E. D. Sassoon	1-3/8	Sassoon Silk	557-12
Indian Woln Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	475	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	9-4	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	150	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	395
Khatau Mill	118-12	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	122-8	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	475
Tata Mill prof.	205	Empire	420
David	500	New India	14-8
Dawn Mill	695	Jupiter Ins.	6 1/8
New Cityex-Divi	280	Great India	—
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	611/16
Premier	85	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	70	Port Canning	642-4
Bradbury Mills	500	B'bay Telephone	29-8
Bombay Indstl.	26	„ Uganda	57
Birla	17	„ Burma New	85
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-12
Madhsono Soin	55	Tata Oil	13
Manockji Petit	2650		

RUBBER

London, Mar. 17.

Para Up River Fine Spot A/M sellers 17½
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Mar. 19 5/8

Tone.—Market was very steady, closing quieter in sympathy with New York.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 22.

London, March 17.

Bar gold ready s. 86.7.
Silver ready d. 32-1.
Silver forward d. 31-13.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought to cover sale. China sold forward and bought cash. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not not pressing.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 18

Ready:—21-13-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chaitra	21-13-9	21-15-0		21-15-0
Vasak	12-15-3	22-0-6		22-0-6

Teji Mandi.
Chaitra 0—4—0
Visak. 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, March 18

Ready:—72-7-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan	72-10-0		72-5-0	72-5-0
Chaitra	73-0-0		72-11-0	72-11-0
Visak	72-15-0		72-10-0	72-10-0

Teji Mandi.
Chaitr 1—0—0
Visak. 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, March 18.

To-day Reuter reported 6 to 17 points higher in New York futures. The market eased at the opening on further long liquidation, but improved later on local buying. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 17 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th instant as under:—
"Expect irregular market pending ginners' report. Prefer purchase on weakness."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 17th instant (4.50 p.m.) as under:—
"Decline is due to speculative selling caused by weakness in wheat. Weather is still somewhat unfavourable. Generally speaking we do not think decline will go very far."

In consequence of a small rise reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 482½, i.e. Rs. 3 higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April-May. At the opening prominent shroffs were sellers and the prices gave way to Rs. 480½. On buying by Commission and Japanese Houses the market recovered to Rs. 482½ and closed at Rs. 481½. Exporting houses were sellers, their offerings being absorbed by Japanese firms.

At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 482½ and closed steady at Rs. 482½ at 6 p.m.

Fully good M. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 492 and going down by a rupee on shroffs selling closed at Rs. 492. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 478 and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at the same rate. Commission Houses were moderate buyers while shroffs were sellers. Fully good M. G. Bengal March, May and July was nominally quoted at Rs. 432, Rs. 433 and Rs. 436 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday. Local spinners were buying only for their immediate requirements. While Exporters were moderate buyers for some nigh class Oomras and fine Broach; and about 1,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

To-day 1,200 bales Bengal were tendered. Nothing was tendered against Oomra contracts.

Total tenders up-to-date are as under:—

Sind-Punjab	.....	2,300 bales.
Rajputana	.....	700 „
United Provinces	.....	300 „
Oomras	.....	500 „
Total		3,800 bales.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 18.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	482 1/2
„ „ „ July-Aug.	..	492 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March	..	434
„ „ May	..	435
„ „ July	..	438
Fine Oomra .. March	..	479 1/2

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 18.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	.. ..	..
„	Fine M.G.	.. 445/450	..
„	F.G.M.G.	425 ..	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G.	.. 445/450	..
„	F.G.M.G.	425 ..	..
Punjab Americans	MG.	500/20 ..	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	450/60 485	..
Nagpur		450/60 480	..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	445 475	..
Pulgaon .. „	„	455/50 475/80	..
Dhamangaon „	„	440/5 470/75	..
Amraoti .. „	„	435/45 470/75	..
Khamgaon-Akola	„	440/45 470/75	..
Mulkapur	„	415/20 455/65	..
Khandesh	„	410/20 455	..
„	F.G.M.G.	.. 500	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	.. 515/10 March	
„ Fully Good	„	.. ..	+25
Muthia	Fine „	.. ..	+15/17
„	F.G.M.G.	435/30 ..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	.. ..	..
Coompta	M.G.	535 ..	..
Westerns	„	475/95 ..	..
„	H.G.	.. ..	..
Miraj	M.G.	520/25 ..	..
Cambodia	„	545/60 ..	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

New York Market, 17th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
25.08	Mar.		25.25	+17
25.30	May	25.30 —	25.42	+12
25.54	July		25.68	+14
25.10	Oct.		25.16	+06
	Jan.		24.98	

New York Spot on 16th March, 25.45—45: New Orleans 25.35—45.

Telegraphic market advices:— Further long liquidation well taken. Good undertone. May highest 25.53, (1-56 p.m.), lowest 25.19 (10-16 a.m.), range .34 points.

Liverpool Market 17th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.87	Mar.			13.71	—16
13.91	May	13.79—12	13.77—14	13.74	—17
13.94	July	13.80—14		13.77	—17
13.58	Oct.			13.46	—12
	Egyptian				
35.60	May			35.35	—25
33.65	July			33.45	—20

Telegraphic market advices:—Cables 4-45 p.m.—Rain in Texas so far appears partial and insufficient. New York telegraphs us: "Our market undoubedly affected by weakness in cereals and stock markets, and at moment acts lower, but think any further decline will be moderate and followed by sharp upward reaction. Cannot be anything but bullish long pull."

American cross rate 4.78 3/8.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 17.

Futures at New York:—		
May	25.42	+.12
July	25.68	+.14
October	25.16	+.06
January		24.98

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 18.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 3 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	443¾	442½	
Bombay Cotton	520	520	
Bombay Dyeing	940-65	970-52½	
Century	475-85	490-82½	
Nagpur	531½-35	532½	
Colaba ex-divi.	141½-45	141½	
Crescent	243¾-47½	243¾	
Indore	380-85	382½-80	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great ex-divi. ..	385-93¾	395-90	
Pearl	557½-70	565	
Phoenix	527½	527½	
Bharucha	110	110	
Simplex	207½-15	212½	
Swan ex-divi.	1162½	1162½	
Swadeshi	620	630	
Pabni	348¾	346½	
Fazal	945-60	967½-51½	
Mathuradas	255	255	
Tata Mill	200	190	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	125	125	
Madhavji	365-72½	367½	
Finlay	800	800	
Gokak	117½	117½	
Edward Sassoon	160	160	
Meyer Sassoon	120	120	
Tata Hydro Ord.	1017½	1025-20	
Bombay Burma Old ..	337½	337½	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	102½	103¾	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	85	85	
Bundi Cement	10	10	
Central E. Mining	33½	32	
Indian Cement	45	45	
Tata Steel Ordy.	20½	22½	
Tata Steel Defd.	66½	67½	

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 18.

Future delivery prices:—		
March	13.85	+.14
May	13.89	+.15
July	13.91	+.14
October	13.59	+.13
December	13.47	+.14
January	13.41	+.13
Egyptians;—		
May	36.15	+.80
July	34.15	+.70
November	26.15	+.30

London 17th Belgium 94.53, Athens 317.50, Cuban Sugar March 14/9.

COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Future Delivery Prices:—		
March	13.75	—.12
April	13.70	—.13
May	13.77	—.14
July	13.81	—.13
August	13.66	—.14
September	13.54	—.14
October	13.49	—. 9
December	13.36	— 9
January	13.31	. 9
March	13.23	—. 8
Egyptians:—		
May	35.10	—.50
July	33.15	—.50
Novemwer	25.50	—.35

London 16th. Belgium 9464: Athens not received.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

Scinde:—	
Good	11.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85
Bengal:—	
Good	11.15
Fully Good	11.55
Fine	11.95
Oomra:—	
Good	11.70
Fully Good	12.10
Fine	12.50
Broach:—	
Good	11.90
Fully Good	12.30
Fine	12.70

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands		G. O. C.
Liverpool:—		
March	13.71	—.16
May	13.74	—.17
July	13.77	—.16
October	13.46	—.12

AMERICAN MARKETS—COTTON.

New York, Mar. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		39,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain		2,000
Day's Exports to Continent		15,000
Futures at New York:—		
May	25.42	+.12
July	25.68	+.14
October	25.16	+.06
January	24.98	unchgd.
Spot Cotton at:—		
New York	25.60	+.15
New Orleans	25.45	+.10
Futures at New Orleans:—		
May	25.40	+.08
July	25.66	+.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		.221
Demand Bills		4.77.75
Silver Commercial Bars:—		
Foreign Mined		68 1/8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 17.

COTTON

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	39000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2000
Day's Exports to Continent	15000
Futures at New York:—	
March	25.42 +.34
May	25.68 +.38
July	25.16 —.38
October	24.98 —.12
Spot Cotton at New York	25.50 +.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.45 +.10
Futures at New Orleans.—	
May	25.40 +.08
July	25.66 +.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21.
Demand Bills	47775
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined	68 1/8

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool:—

March	13.71	—.16
April	13.66	—.17
May	13.74	—.17
June	13.73	—.17
July	13.77	—.17
August	13.66	—.14
September	13.55	—.13
October	13.46	—.12
November	13.35	.12
December	13.33	—.12
January	13.28	12
February	13.24	—.11
March	13.21	—.10

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard quiet 14.05
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 38.25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

May	25.26
July	25.50
October	25.00
New York Noon Call:—	
May	25.33
July	25.57
October	25.09
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
March	25.26
May	25.47

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

March	36.65 —.25
April	35.75 —.25
May	35.35 —.25
June	34.35 —.20
July	33.45 —.20
August	32.20 —.20
September	30.70 —.35
October	28.90 —.30
November	25.35 unchanged
December	25.35 unchanged
January	24.80 —.05
February	24.55
March	24.55

Tone—Manchester market steady. Cloth increased inquiry and more sales. Yarns: irregular and easier.

CLOSING WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

Wool sales closed today steady sold 25.581 Bales.
Vicanere First White highest 28d. lowest 25d.
Vicanere average white 23d. highest and 20d. lowest.
Kandahar First white 22½d. highest and 20½d. lowest.
Kandaar Medium white 20d. highest and 18d. lowest.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, March 17.

No applications were received for Bills.
Amount to be offered for Tenders next week is Rs. 1,00,00,000.

METALS.

London, Mar. 17.

English best Selected Copper £ 66 1/4
Standard Copper G M B £ 63
Copper Braziers £ 82½
Yellow Metal 7 3/4.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £ 16 1/4

London, Mar. 17.

Tin Block £ 242½

(Continued on next page.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 18.

Pilsna, Cossovich, Trieste
Jalaputra, Pritchatt, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March 18.

Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.

LOADING.

March 18.

Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Kabinga for Hull.
Steamer Nordmark for Persian Gulf.

S S Pilsna—The L T Company's steamer Pilsna, 4829 tons, Captain M Cossovich arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaputra—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaputra, 3113 tons, Captain A Pritchett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Karoa—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karoa 3608 tons, Captain D M Macdonald, sailed yesterday from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS,

(WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1925)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wildenfels 3794, K'chi N.F. L Edwards.
2 Devanha 4785, Hamburg, M M & Co.
2 Rotenfels, Hamburg, N.F., T M Co. wards Ltd.
2 Nankunda 9705 London, 28/3 M M & Co.
4 Chyebassa, 4022, N F 23/3, M M and Co.
4 Rotenfels, 3691, Hamburg, 20/3, T M & Co.
5 Carnia, 3590, Trieste, 21/3, L Triestino.
6 Elysia 4211 L'pool 23/3 Graham.
8 Clan Macleride, 3,009, M Coast, 25/3, J F and Co.
9 Celebes Maru, 4,262, Kobe, 27/3, O S Kaisha.
9 City of Poona 4766, Karachi, 21/3 K N Co.
10 Haggergate 3369, P. Said, 17/3, L Dreyfus and Co.
11 City of Hongkong, 6127 K'chi 18/3 K N & Co.
13 Walfsburg, 3848, Karachi N F L Edwards.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
6 Varsova, 1957, Basra, 20/3.
Alipore 3241, Kobe, 22/3 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Hatkhola 4318 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
12 & 13 Chindwara, 3307, K'chi, N.F., M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

H Haijin Maru, 27/9, Osaka, 15/3, N Y K.
F Hakodate Maru, 3254, Kobe, 24/3 N Y Kaisha.
H Bankura, Busreh, (not fixed), M M & Co.
J. M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
P Burmese Prince, 3034, Dunkirk, N.F., Grahams Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & O & O S N Co.
Rampura due about 24th April, Agents P & O S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 18th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 22nd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Lahore, due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Strumfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.
Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tanenfels due about 20th March, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Atna due about 21st March, Agent Graham T Co.
Benares, due about 20th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Schiedjh due about 26th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March. Agent L T Co
Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Ganges due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kosmo due about 18th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co
Algic due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Akita Maru due about 21st March, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru due about 17th March, Agent N. Y. Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, due about 30th March Agent O. S Kaisha.
Nagano due about 29th March Agent N F Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

March 18.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—50 bales cottonfly V N Joshi; 125 bales cottonfly V N Joshi; 50 bales cotton waste B Meyer and Co; 975 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 100 bales cotton waste C Peraj and Co; 300 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 4 bales wool R Ali Mohomed; 8 bales wool S Hassam and Co; 110 bales cotton The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd. 127 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 20 bales wool M Mangalchand. 11 bales wool C Ghanashamdas; 104 bales wool R Veerchand; 150 cwt rice bran M Javer.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—144 cwt cashew nuts R Purshottam.

S S Elysia for Philadelphia—18 bales dry salted goat skins Briskey Co.

S S Elysia for New York—5 bales woollen carpets and rugs Fleming Shaw and Co Ltd.

S S Elysia for Glasgow—30 bales hemp B Meyer and Co.

S S Elysia for Salonica—41 bales cotton twist G Radhakisondas.

S S Narkunda for London—2 cwt dried guts S D Engineer; 13 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 6 bales woollen carpets and rugs Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 20 bales cowhides tanned P E Boyce and Son; 6 bundles cotton and woollen carpets M M T Afsher.

S S Eartfield for New York—198 cwt gum karaya E Virjee and Co

S S City of Hongkong for Hull—3200 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros; 3800 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Carnia for Trieste—4000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S Devanha for Hamburg—80 cwt zerody roots E Virjee and Co; 60 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co; 105 cwt gum arabic E Virjee and Co.

S S Devanha for Marseilles—13 bales cotton fly Textiles Products Ltd.

S S Domala for Hamburg—500 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros; 1000 cwt gingellyseed oil cakes N V Velmahomed; 500 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmahomed; 2 bales cottonfly Textile Products Ltd; 330 bales cotton Amersey Damodar; 55 bales cotton Khimjee Visram and Co.

S S Domala for Salonica—22 bales cotton yarn R Shantilal and Co.

S S Kabinga for Hull—2000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 5000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 2500 cwt groundnuts Strauss and Co Ltd. 3000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S Kabinga for Middlesbro'—1750 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—110 bales cotton Khimji Visram and Co; 660 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 165 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 275 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 1385 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice—1095 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 1040 cwt cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg—120 cwt cottonseed oil cake John Leslie and Co; 1000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Wildenfels for Gothenburg—55 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Wildenfels for Rotterdam—14000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 1900 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 3800 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Burmese Prince for Dunkirk—2000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros; 275 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S City of Poona for Ghent—110 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

S S City of Genoa for Ghent—500 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S City of Genoa for Antwerp—220 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 550 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Yokohama—21 cases sandalwood oil Mitsui B Kaisha Ltd; 303 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Moji—300 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

S S Hakodate Maru for Shanghai—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd. 365 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Osaka—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Yokkaichi—800 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Heijin Maru for Kobe—10 cwt gum tragacanth E Virjee and Co; 200 bales cotton The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 1500 bales cotton TM Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Heijin Maru for Osaka—710 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Heijin Maru for Yokkaichi—160 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Heijin Maru for Nagoya—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore for Nagoya—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore for Shanghai—700 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 3 bundles fox skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Alipore for Osaka—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Alipore for Kobe—100 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Saka Maru for Osaka—30 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Shanghai—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Serdinia for Shanghai—3500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Heijin Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

IMPORT.

March 18.

S S Caledonia from London Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co—From London:—63 abrs silver; 3 boxes specie; 43 boxes bar gold; 32 boxes sovereigns; 13 boxes gold coin; 52 cases gold coin; 21 cases syrup; 28 cases invalid food; 53 cases toilet soap; 67 cases castor oil. 49 cases hoarings; 28 cases barley; 18 cases sugar; 61 cases confectionery; 125 cases medicines; 303 cases wine; 1986 cases brandy; 48 cases biscuits; 31 cases hams and bacon; 40 cases preserves; 16 cases colour; 104 cases oil varnish; 83 cases vinegar; 71 cases oilman's stores; 25 cases gin; 21 cases jam; 50 cases cigarettes. 21 cases fruit juice; 265 cases whisky; 33 cases sausages; 8 cases ivory. 28 casks ivory; 350 casks cement; 21 packages provisions; 26 bales paper; 13 cases paper; 9 cases paint; 347 kegs paint; 120 drums paint; 40 drums ship's composition; 27 bags milk bottles; 160 rolls wire netting; 300 kegs zinc oxide; 20 hnds sherry.

From Marseilles—4 bales silk yarn; 35 cases silk yarn; 25 cases cochineal; 15 cases olives. 36 cases liquors; 21 cases gold thread; 100 cases champaigne; 15 cases essential oil; 158 cases brandy. 20 kegs hyposulphite.

S S Aquileia from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana—From Genoa—40 casks indigo; 165 casks aniline colours; 45 cases aniline colours; 23 cases preserves; 29 cases preserved goods; 20 cases buttons; 22 cases stearilised milk; 30 cases condensed milk; 300 cases art silk yarn; 10 cases silk goods; 25 cases art silk; 13 cases silk waste yarn. 35 bales silk waste yarn; 25 bales cotton yarn; 30 bales cotton goods; 617 cases cotton goods; 17 cases woollen caps; 116 cases vermonth; 44 cases wine. 19 cases horn combs; 50 barrels cement; 273 barrels flooring tiles; 50 bottles quicksilver; 207 packages tyres; 238 packages asbestos and cement materials; 50 bags french chalk; 55 pieces marble slabs; 10192 pieces marble tiles.

From Port Said—200 bags almonds.

From Aden—546 packages gum incense; 50 bundles alkali; 74 bundles dry fish; 5 bundles goat skins.

S S Heijin Maru. Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha—From Osaka—25 bales cotton sheeting; 75 bales cotton shirting. 190 bales cotton drill; 128 bales cotton yarn; 125 cases empty glass bottles; 181 cases glassware; 116 cases glass beads. 100 cases glass bangles; 20 cases glass tubes; 39 cases celluloid goods; 99 cases matches; 7 cases sewing needles; 36 cases brass wire; 5 cases spun silk yarn; 200 cases sulphide of soda.

From Kobe—35 bales matting; 35 bales cotton sheeting; 40 bales cotton yarn; 25 bales cotton shirting; 42 cases cotton shirting; 5 cases silk yarn; 100 cases silk goods; 11 cases needles. 1 case pearl shell buttons; 50 cases enamelled ware; 34 cases cotton hosiery; 70 cases celluloid bangles; 34 cases cotton hosiery. 162 cases glassware.

From Hongkong—125 packages fire crackers; 15 cases mathew silk; 28 cases silk piecegoods; 100 bags sugarcandy; 300 packages cassia; 100 bales cassia; 34 bundles matting; 20 rolls matting.

From Singapore—20 d/bags pepper; 93 d/bags betelnuts; 211 bags betelnuts; 290 bags sago flour; 40 cases gum benjamin; 25 bundles gum benjamin; 978 bundles rattans; 82 bags coffee. 32 bags nutmegs.

From Colombo—4 cases elephant tusks; 630 cases jam. 75 bags lead dross; 350 bags arecanuts.

From Yokohama—99 cases silk goods.

RAMKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY AT BROACH.

A Broach correspondent writes:—"The ninetieth birthday anniversary of Shri Ramkrishna Paramhansa was celebrated here on 8th March at Bachubhai Inamdar's Hall. Mr. A. U. Malji presiding. Mr. C. B. Purani, spoke at length on the various incidents of the life of the saint.

Dr. Chandulal M. Desai said, that Ramkrishna taught in his life that all human being should be treated as ebual. The president spoke a few words and the meeting was closed with a song of Kabir by Pandit Omkarnath."

A WEDDING PARTY IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Indra Muni, Secretary of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha Kotedwara, U. P. wires under date March 13, to say that a wedding party of the depressed classes people, called *Dom*, has been besieged at Beedal in Gharwal by the caste Hindus belonging to higher class.

It is reported, even water is not being supplied to the party, and the condition of the people may be easily imagined than described.

Some Moulvis have reached the place, it is stated, to induce the *Doms* to accept Islam but they have refused to do so. The people seem to be helpless now.

The higher classes do not allow the *dom* bride to sit in the *dola* while the *arya doms* want that this social right should be conceded to them.

It is to be hoped that the Arya Samaj should look into the matter and bring about a settlement in no time.

EDITOR CONVICTED OF LIBEL.

RANGOON, March 16.

Order was passed to-day by the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the case in which Mr. A. Narayan Rao, M.L.C. was charged with having published matter defamatory to Mr. Audinarrayar, head mistry of the British India Steam Navigation Company, in certain articles in the "Karnika Patrika", a Telugu weekly of which the accused was the editor. The accused was found guilty on three charges and fined Rs. 400 on each count with option of four months simple imprisonment on each charge.—A. P.

U. P. BUDGET DEMANDS.

LUCKNOW, Mar 16.

The United Provinces Council met this morning to vote the Budget demands. Only one demand for Rs. 55,88,000 under the head Administration of Justice was discussed to-day. There were on the agenda in all 73 motions for reductions by different amounts, of which all but 10 were moved to-day. Only two motions for reduction were carried by the Council and reduction of a demand by Rs. 10,000 was accepted by the Government. Most of the remaining motions were withdrawn and only a few were pressed to vote. It is anticipated that the attitude of the Council to the Budget demands will be favourable from the Government point of view.

The Council meets again to-morrow.—A. P.

"IRREGULAR NEW YORK MARKET."

WIRE FROM MESSRS NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. received yesterday the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York: "Expect irregular market pending ginning report. On weakness prefer purchase."

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

LAHORE, March 17.

Judgment was pronounced to-day in the Lahore High Court in the appeal preferred by Mr. C. M. DeSouza, a Director of the Development Corporation Limited against the injunction order of Mr. Johnstone, District Judge, Delhi, restraining appellant from dealing with No. 10, Alipur Road, a property alleged to have been mortgaged to him. Their Lordships accepted the appeal and set aside the temporary injunction granted by the District Judge, Delhi, and ordered that the appellant's costs should be paid by the liquidator of the Development Corporation out of the assets of the Company in his hands.—A. P.

Five houses were entirely destroyed by a fire which broke out in Ahlond Quarter, Rangoon on the 16th. The cause of the fire is said to be stray sparks from a kitchen and the loss is estimated to be fifteen thousands rupees.—A. P.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

WHEAT

London, Mar. 17.

Barietta Russo 63½ lbs. M/A sellers 64/-
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. M/A sellers 64/6
Tone Weak and lower with poor demand.
Australian M/A value 60/6
Choice White Karachi F/M sellers 59/10½
Soft Red Karachi F/M value 59/3
Tone—Weak and lower with poor demand.
Wheat Club No. 2 Calcutta A/M value 61

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

London, March 17.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment at £23. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for February/March shipment to Hull at £21 1/4 and for March/April and April/May shipment at £21. In Wheat, Parcel Choice White Karachi for April/May shipment at 59/10 1/2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 18.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Ready	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	66	0	0	9	10	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	65	0	0	9	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	68	0	0	9	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	11	0	11	3	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	9	0	11	1	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	5	0	13	13	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	0	0	13	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70	0	0	14	3	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black ..	61	0	0	12	8	0
Poppyseed, White ..	13	12	0	14	4	0
Groundnuts	63	0	0	12	14	0
Mowraseed	9	10	0	10	2	0
Barley	46	0	0	6	10	0
Castorseed	63	0	0	12	14	0
Cotton Seeds, Ready						
Delivery				..		
Jira	15	0	0	..		
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	8	5	3			
Linseed, May	13	10	3			

LINSEED

London, Mar. 17.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
April/May sellers 23/-
Tone.—Weak —Little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
March/April value 48 1/8
May/August value 463

London, Mar. 17.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was weak and lower with small trade and closed at £ 21 paid and sellers for M/A shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay M/A quoted £ 9 3/4
Castorseed Bombay M/A sellers £ 23½
Rapeseed Toria M/A sellers closed with poor demand at £ 21

JAVA SUGAR

London, Mar. 17.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta.—
J/J sellers 17/10½
J/S sellers 17/7½
O/D sellers 17/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay—
O/D sellers 17/8½
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi—
O/D sellers 17/9 1/4
Tone—Quiet with little demand.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 18 (5 p.m.).

Ready prices for Java sugar have dropped by about 4 annas whereas the prices for Mauritius Ready sugar are easier by an anna or two in yesterday's closing price-levels. Purchase enquiries continue on a limited scale as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 3,700 bags.

There are no fluctuations worth notice in our Forward market. New crop prices for Java sugar record an ease of a pence in July-August-September and October-November-December shipment; so also B. R. B. Beet and Mauritius Forward prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 18 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-August-September Sh. 17/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-November-December Sh. 17/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment February-March Sh. 19/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/1 per cwt.
Shipment February-March Sh. 19/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 18.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3-4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1-4	60	0	0
Do	1 1-2	60	0	0
Do	1 3-4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 18.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper American ..	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		57	8	0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1-1-2		66	8	0
" " to 1-3-4 to 2 ..		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		66	4	0
" " 1-1-4 ..		67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	13	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	13	0
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	3
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	6	0
"	No. 42—2	1	8	0
"	No. 20	1	1	0
"	No. 32	1	5	6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th March, 1925.

Cotton	16556 Bales
Wheat	6671 Cwts.
Linseed	17654 "
Rape, etc.	4673 "
Gingellyseed	2441 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	2072 "
Castorseed	7757 "
Rice	3079 "
Myrabollams	2315 "
Cottonseed	10429 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	8028 "
Juwar	227 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajri	4454 "
Coal	2164 Tons.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, March 17.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 13th March to 16th March, 1925 ..	69961	49579	+20382
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 16th March 1925	2188489	2435089	—246600
Shipments for the bi-week from 13th March to 16th March, 1925.			
United Kingdom	2070	1185	+885
Continent ..	23127	7884	+15243
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	45856	473	+45383
Total	71053	9542	+61511
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 16th March 1925			
United Kingdom	25477	107988	—82511
Continent ..	309698	602519	—292821
China	96281	80332	+15949
Japan	951830	872877	+78953
Coast Ports ..	19349x	38381	—19032
Total	1402635	1702097	—299462
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	10061	31011	—20950
" China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	5066 54	471200	—17134

x Including 71 05 bales for U. S. of America.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 18.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone and Century ..	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth 8 Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	5	0
Textile per lb.	1	4	9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	4	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece ..	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	4	0
Hindustani	11	8	0

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, March 18.

Rainfall has continued locally in South-east Madras and a few stations in Malabar. A few falls have occurred also in Tenasserim and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches; Calicut one and a half and Madura three.

Weather is feebly unsettled in North-west India.

Forecast:—Decrease in South Madras and a few falls in Assam.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, March 17.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.774 inches.
Temperature of Air		81.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..		73.6 "
Dew Point		69.2 "
Relative humidity of Air ..		66% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..		2.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air		90.2 "
Minimum do. do. ..		77.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N. ESE, NW.
Movement of Wind from mids night to midnight		114 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft.	Mar.	h. m.	ft.
W.	18	4 25	25 2	18	11 0	17 6
		18 7	25 9		..	..
Th.	19	5 49	24 8	19	0 33	21 1
		19 37	26 3		12 28	17 1
Fri.	20	7 27	24 9	20	1 58	20 4
		20 45	27 2		13 46	17 0
Sat.	21	3 4	28 1	21	9 3x	17
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 2
Sun	22	9 46	26 7	22	3 48	18 1
		22 22	28 6		15 42	18 5
M.	23	10 37	27 6	23	4 30	17 0
		23 3	29 0		16 30	16 1
Tu.	24	11 23	28 3	24	5 10	16 3
		23 42	29 0		17 13	16 3

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Mar 19 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h.44m. Sunset 6h.56
Mar. 20 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h.43m. Sunset 6h.56m
March 21 (Sat) Sunrise 6-42. Sunset 6-56
March 22 (Sun) Sunrise 6-41; Sunset 6-56
March 23 (Mon) Sunrise 6-40; Sunset 6-51
March 24 (Tues) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51
March 25 (Wed) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51
March 26 (Thur) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51

CASH BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

Balance on:—

30th Nov. 1924.	
In District Treasuries	2,58,99
With the Imperial Bank of India	10,33,98
Total ...	12,92,97
31st Dec. 1924.	
In District Treasuries	2,69,17
With the Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Opening of Salvation Army Rescue Home at Matunga by Governor, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Laying of foundation stone of "Prince of Wales Wards," G. T. Hospital, by H. E. Governor, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 21.

Khoja Girls' Orphanage opening ceremony, Samuel Street, 10-30 a.m., Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

The s.s. "Delta Maru" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Prize Distribution of American Mission High School and Marathi School, the Hon. Sir Norman C. Macleod, presiding, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY RADIO.

A programme of Dance music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Wave length 387 metres. Call sign 2 F. V.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ 58TH ANNIVERSARY.

Miss R. Reuben will deliver a lecture on the life of Rabbi Akiba and Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar on "Tulsidas" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m.

KHOJA GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

The opening ceremony of the Khoja Girls' Orphanage at Samuel Street (Khoja Mohalla) will be performed by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, on Saturday (the 21st instant) at 10-30 a.m.

ALL INDIA AUDEECHYA BRAHMA SAMAJ.

The eighteenth sessions of the above Samaj meets at Halvad during the Easter holidays, i.e. on the 10th, 11th and 12th proximo. All 'Sapankta' Audeechyas of the age of 21 and upwards can attend the sessions.

VICTORIA GARDENS' ZOO.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—

Roseate Cockatoo (Cacatua Roseicapilla) by Mr. Compherd; Rose-crested Cockatoo (Cacatua moluccensis) by Miss A. B. Tata; two common Foxes (Canis vulpes) by Miss M. H. Porritt; Malayan Bear (Ursus malayanus) by Mr. P. Palmerino.

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary, G. D. C. C., writes:—

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Girgaon District Congress Committee (according to New Franchise) are invited for 15 seats fallen vacant from our Ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Applicants must also be members of this Congress Committee according to the New Franchise of yarn. Nominations will be accepted in the Congress Committee's New Office at No. 223, Girgaum Back Road Congress House, Bombay, between 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. (both S. T.) every day excepting Thursday up to 7 p.m. of Wednesday, the 25th instant.

Members whose names stand on the Register of our Roll on Tuesday, the 24th instant, will only be allowed to stand as candidates and permitted to take part in the voting and in case of contest the election will take place at the Congress House, No. 223, Girgaum Back Road, on Sunday, the 29th instant, from 2 to 8 p.m. (S T.), where our office will be shifted.

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE WORK BUILDING.

GOVERNOR TO PERFORM OPENING CEREMONY.

The new building for the Salvation Army Rescue Home being now completed His Excellency the Governor has graciously consented to conduct the opening ceremony at 5 p.m. today (Thursday). The building is situated near the new Dharavi Police Station on "The Kingsway" which is on the main road from Bombay to Kurla. The nearest railway stations are Matunga on the G. I. P. and Kolwada on the Electric System.

Although the Salvation Army has been quietly carrying on the work of rescuing "fallen" women and dealing with preventive cases for the past thirty years in this city, it is only now for the first time they have the advantage of a building built especially for the purpose. It has been able to erect the present institution through the generosity of the Municipality, prominent and other citizens and the sympathetic help of the Government.

Throughout the world the Army's success with this kind of work has been remarkable and sometimes ninety per cent. of the cases passing through its homes have turned out satisfactory. Although many may say that women of the class dealt with have very little if any religion, the Salvation Army uses no force or undue pressure to get them to accept its teaching. The main object of its officers is to make the women good, and to make them realise that God loves and cares for them. The few who become Salvationists do so of their own free will, and do not on that account receive any special favours.

Adjutant (Miss) Mary Ronaldson and Ensign (Miss) Martyla have charge of the home. The former has had much experience of rescue work in Great Britain, Germany and other parts of Europe, while the Ensign has done good service as a Red Cross Nurse in Russia.

REPORTED THEFT BY A PATHAN.

Faizoobai, residing on the first floor of Alexandra Building, Foras Road, reports to the police theft from her room of gold ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 1,107. It appears on Thursday night complainant retired for the night keeping the keys of her box in which the missing property was kept, beneath her pillow. A Pathan named Sidique was also sleeping in the same room. When complainant got up at 10 a.m. on Wednesday she found her keys missing and Sidique gone. A lock-smith was called and her box was opened when the property was found missing.

A GODOWN BURGLED.

At about 3-30 a.m. on Tuesday Police Constable No. 3042-B was on patrol at Old Hanuman Lane, when he heard an alarm "Chor, Chor." On proceeding to the spot, he was informed that the godown had been broken open and the accused escaped in a motor car, number of which was not known. At 8-45 a.m. Anandrao Valabhdas, the complainant, came to the Princess Street Police Station and informed the police that the godown was opened by breaking the lock and cloth valued at Rs. 546-14-0 had been stolen. Police enquiries are in progress.

The All India Sunni Conference commenced its sittings at Moradabad on the 16th Pir Janaitak Shah Saheb of Alipur presided.—A. P.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

KING CARNIVAL TROUPE.

CHARGE OF GRIEVOUS HURT.

Two members of the Troupe of King Carnival figured in a case before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday.

George Harkins charged with causing grievous hurt pleaded guilty and said: "Your Worship, the complainant and another kidnapped a girl of 14 whom I treat as my sister. It was a very nasty thing to do. The girl is only a child and knows nothing. I do plead guilty to the charge, but I did it under provocation."

Erol Peterson, also a member of the King Carnival Troupe, stated that the accused questioned him about a girl and asked him why he had kidnapped her. On his denying the allegations, the accused thrashed the complainant so badly that he had his tooth knocked down. The complainant then lodged a complaint with the police.

Mr. P. N. Vijayakar, pleader, who appeared for the complainant, requested the Magistrate to grant some compensation for the "merciless hammering" of the complainant at the hands of the accused.

His Worship in convicting the accused observed that though the complainant might have kidnapped a girl as alleged by the accused, the accused had no right to take the law into his own hands. His Worship therefore sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 70 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was recovered, Rs. 50 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

A HUSBAND'S REVANGE.

STATES WIFE AND DECAMPS.

At about 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday, information was received at Agripada police station that a woman residing at Bara Chawl had been murdered. The police proceeded to the spot and found a woman named Mary Fernandez bleeding profusely from several wounds on her face and neck. She was removed to the J. J. Hospitals where she has been detained for treatment. Police enquiries showed that the injured woman was married to one Joseph Fernandez six years ago but for a considerable time they had been living apart. Two months ago they made up their differences and were living together again. A few days ago, one Alexander Fernandez previously known to the woman arrived in Bombay from a sea voyage and was staying with Joseph Fernandez and his wife much against the will of the former. It appears that Joseph Fernandez left the room at about 9 a.m. on Tuesday and returned shortly after 11 a.m. and found the door of the room fastened from inside. He burst open the room and found Mrs. Fernandez and Alexander in a questionable condition. Alexander made his escape and the husband went in search of him and returned home at about 7 p.m. and found his wife alone. He fastened the door from inside and taking a clasp knife from his pocket threw the woman on the bed, stabbed her causing six wounds on her face and neck. The screams of the woman brought neighbours to the scene and they forced open the door, when Joseph Fernandez made good his escape. He was arrested on Wednesday morning at Sankli Street.

A DRIVER'S RASHNESS.

Mahadeo Balaji who was charged with causing death by rash and negligent act was found guilty by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and ordered the accused's licence to be suspended for a year.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. Y. B. Rege, Barrister-at-Law.

The prosecution alleged that on March 10 at about 2 p.m. the accused while driving his lorry No. 588, Prince's Dock, knocked down a coolie Sahadu Genu who died immediately on the spot. Sergeant Watson who repaired to the scene of the accident found the brakes of the lorry completely out of order.

The accused's defence was that he was on the proper side of the road, the lorry was being driven at a moderate speed and as such there was no rash or negligent act.

The Magistrate however held the accused guilty of the charge and in view of his two previous convictions under Motor Vehicles' Act sentenced him as above.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

The accused was further charged with driving a lorry with an expired licence and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

AN UNREGISTERED LORRY.

Mr. Kenkre, the owner of the lorry No. 588, was then put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, for allowing a motor vehicle to be driven by an unlicensed driver and for not registering his name as an owner of a motor lorry. The accused pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

S. S. "KILINDINI".

MARINE COURT INQUIRY.

The foundering of s. s. "Kilindini" in the Arabian Sea, a few weeks ago, with the consequent loss of 16 persons formed the subject matter of inquiry before a Marine Court of Inquiry presided over by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with Capt. E. J. Thornton, R. D. Como, R. N. R., master of s. s. 'Devanha" and Capt. J. MacKee, master of s. s. "Sunbath", as members.

Capt. R. Huges and Capt. A. J. Watkins acted as assessors.

The s. s. "Kilindini" which belonged to Messrs. Mulji Ratansha and Co. of Bombay left Badagara, a port on the Western Coast of India on February 5. She was manned by a crew of 28 and carried ten passengers and a cargo of dry ginger, copra and cocoanuts. The next day after leaving the port, the ship all of a sudden listed heavily to starboard and sunk. The ship was sailing at a moderate speed and there was fair weather. Eight members of the crew and eight passengers were drowned while the survivors who managed to keep themselves floated were picked up by a Dutch ship s. s. "Oostcapelle" and brought to Bombay on February 9.

The terms of reference included the following among others:—

Was the vessel navigated with seamanlike care? What was the cause of sinking? What was the number of lives lost? Was the vessel provided with sufficient means of saving life and was there any neglect on the part of the master and officers of the vessel in saving life? Was the sinking and loss of the vessel caused by incompetency, misconduct, or wrongful act or default of the master or any officers of the vessel?

Mr. Kirke Smith, Government Solicitor, represented the Crown; Mr. Little and Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the owners of the ship and its master, while Mr. Vaidya represented the owners of the cargo.

The inquiry is going on.

A correspondent wires from Fatepur:—Mr. Hanumanprasadji Potdar has accepted the presidentship of the Sahitya Samahor which is going to be held with the Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha.

EDUCATION AMONG KHOJAS.

GOVERNOR OPENS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, performed the opening ceremony of the New School Building belonging to H. H. the Aga Khan's Ismaili Central Board of Education, situated at Sandhurst Road, near Dongro, on Wednesday at 5-15 p.m. before a large and representative gathering.

After a welcome song by the school girls in Gujarati Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant President of H. H. the Agakhan's Ismaili Central Board of Education for Bombay and Suburbs in requesting His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson the Governor of Bombay to declare open the New School Building said:—

"His Highness has appointed a Board called H. H. the Agakhan's Ismaili Central Board of education for Bombay and its suburbs consisting of 8 members to look after and manage his schools in Bombay and the suburbs upto Andheri on B.B. & C.I. Railway and Mumbra on G.I.P. Railway.

"At present there are six schools now running in Bombay under the control of the Board; 2 for boys and girls at Khadak, 2 for boys and girls at Jail Road and 2 for boys and girls at Mazagaon. There are in all at present 323 boys and 536 girls attending these schools in Bombay. They are aided schools and receive a grant of about Rs. 10,000 annually from the Bombay Municipality. Besides these schools in Bombay there are schools for boys and girls at Bandra, Andheri and Kurla. His Highness the Agakhan gives to the Board an annual grant of Rs. 40,000 as a matter of grace and favour with liberty to the Board to apply for any deficiency.

"These schools in addition to secular education provide religious training also which we regard as of the highest importance feeling that Religion is to life as the helm to a ship.

"Besides secular education and religious training, the girls are taught Singing, Cooking, Nursing, Knitting and Needlework. All boys are encouraged in manly games and exercises. Special attention is also paid to body and character training. Services of a qualified medical gentleman have been engaged to pay occasional visits to the several schools under the control of the Board and to report to the Board on the Physical condition of the pupils.

"The School building was designed and planned by Mr. Abdulla B. Peermahomed A.R.I.B.A., (London), a well-known Architect and a Joint-Secretary of the Board pursuant to the orders of His Highness. The building is a spacious one consisting of four floors and a sum of about Rs. 2,00,000 has been spent thereon under the orders and on behalf of His Highness the Agakhan".

H. E. the Governor then declared the new school building open midst cheers.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech said:—

"One of the main defects of the educational system in this country appears to me to be the comparatively small number of girls who are receiving education, and I am glad to learn that His Highness and his followers recognise the great importance of this question, and that a very large number of girls from your community are now taking advantage of the facilities which are offered to them in the local schools. It is probable that one of the reasons for this satisfactory state of affairs is that the teaching which they receive in your schools is of such a practical character, and that the girls are taught things which will be useful to them in after life, in addition to the merely literary education which, although it is the foundation of all the other branches, cannot be regarded as an end in itself.

"I also am particularly glad to learn that the physical condition of the pupils receives due attention, and that the boys are encouraged to take part in games which will improve their physical fitness in after life.

"In your speech, Sir, you have said that special attention is paid in His Highness's schools to Character training. To my mind nothing is more important than this and I am not fully aware how far your schools are represented in the Boy Scout movement, but, believe me, there is no movement I know of which affords better or more opportunities for the best development of character than this."

Mr. Abdulla B. Pirmahomed, Joint Secretary of H. H. the Agakhan's Ismaili Central Board of Education for Bombay and Suburbs proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson.

The proposition was carried with acclamation. The Governor then inspected the school building and retired midst cheers of the children.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson has been pleased to appoint Mr. V. V. Wagh, the well-known sculptor of this city to be Sculptor in ordinary to His Excellency.

Sir Warden Chilcott, Mrs. Sherlock and Major Barber arrived at Government House Bombay on Wednesday the 18th March.

Lady Wilson inspected the Girl Guides at Bombay Castle on Wednesday the 18th March.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Masina Hospital on Wednesday the 18th March.

The Governor of Bombay opened H. H. The Aga Khan's Ismaili Central Board of Education's New School on Wednesday the 18th March.

Mr. G. W. Dillon, Barrister-at-Law has been appointed to officiate as Government Advocate of the Allahabad High Court vice Mr. L. H. Banerjee appointed to officiate as High Court Judge.

The Calcutta Irish held a dinner at the Politic Restaurant on Tuesday night to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. The Governor of Bengal was the guest of the evening. Toasts of the King, Ireland and the Governor were drunk with enthusiasm.

TAXATION INQUIRY.

INDIAN MERCHANTS NON-COOPERATE.

NO REPLY TO QUESTIONNAIRE

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has declined to reply to the questionnaire of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee. In the course of his letter to the Committee, the Secretary of the Chamber writes:

"An enquiry in the readjustment or distribution of incidence of taxation must, to be equitable, follow and not precede, an enquiry into the economic condition of the people," "such an enquiry as now contemplated and instituted by the Government cannot be successful without a previous exhaustive enquiry into the taxable capacity of the people as ascertained by reference to their annual income" and "the country has never asked for any enquiry into a mere consideration of the tax system with the mutual relations and readjustment of its various parts."

"Your Committee cannot be unaware of the recent appointment of a small Committee 'to examine material at present available for framing an estimate of the economic condition of the various classes of the people of British India; to report on its adequacy and to make recommendations as to the best manner in which it may be supplemented and as to lines on which a general economic survey should be carried out with an estimate of the expenditure involved in giving effect to such recommendations.' Holding the views that my Committee do, they believe the report of this Committee, though its terms of reference are narrow and restricted, may prepare the ground for a serious economic enquiry which it wants before any taxation enquiry can be undertaken. My Committee cannot see on these grounds that any useful purpose will be served by their replying to the questionnaire of the Committee, and regret that they are unable to do so."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of this association a body which once enjoyed according to the president of the meeting Sir Dinshaw Petit "premier importance some years ago" was held yesterday evening in the rooms of the Association Sir Dinshaw Petit moving the adoption of the annual report and the statement of accounts made a moving speech urging upon the members to infuse new life in the accociation. "We want reconstruction" he said "and we have to seek new help" He mentioned that retrenchment had been effected in several directions, but they must realise that without an increase in financial resource they could not do much. They would have shortly to remove to another building, the arrangement with their present landlord having come to an end.

Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, and the proposal was carried unanimously. So was the next proposal about raising the annual subscription from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, which was moved by Mr. Jafferbhai Hajibhai and seconded by Mr. Jivraj Nensey. Mr. Jafferbhai assured the members that the Council of Management felt keenly about the reduction in the number of journals and papers owing to the necessity of retrenchment but if the addition in subscription was substantial, they could again provide for larger intellectual amenities, Mr. Sopariwalla was reappointed auditor, and the scruitniser. Messers Wady and Khambatta were requested to submit the results of the election for the next year's office-bearers within a week. The meeting came to a close after a hearty vote of thanks by Mr. Bharneka to the president.

BEHAR MINISTERS' SALARIES

COUNCIL REJECTS REDUCTION MOTION.

PATNA, Mar. 17.

An animated debate took place to-day in the Legislative Council on the motion for the nominal reduction of the provision of Rs. 1,17,330 for Ministers under the head of "General Administration". Reduction of vote was moved by a Swarajist member and supported by two of his colleagues, but was eventually rejected without division.

Further nominal reduction on account of the "Department of Justice" was under consideration when the Council adjourned for the day.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

CUT IN LAND REVENUE DEMAND.

CALCUTTA, March 17.

Of the 92 motions for reduction or refusal in the Land Revenue demand only one urging reduction of the demand of Rs. 20,05,000 under survey and settlement by Rs. 250,000 was carried by 78 votes to 41. Twenty-three motions were lost and others were either withdrawn or not moved.

The Raja of Santosh, Minister, moved that Rs. 25,77,000 be granted for expenditure under Excise. He assured the Council that he would do his utmost to further the cause of temperance.

Several motions for reduction were lost and only one urging that the demand of Rs. 25,680 under superintendence be reduced by one rupee was carried by 58 votes to 51 votes.

Other motions on Excise will be discussed to-morrow.—A. P.

WIDEN SCOPE OF MUNICIPALITIES

MR. BHOPATKAR'S BILL.

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED.

Yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council was a dull one, except at the end of the day. It was a non-official day and a number of private Bills were introduced. Mr. Bhopatker's Bill for widening the powers of Municipalities was discussed for some time, only the Minister making a reply. In the end, however, the consideration was postponed to the next session, in view of the Minister's promise to introduce a Bill of his own embodying most of the suggestions made by Mr. Bhopatker. Many other Bills were also introduced ,one of them being Mr. D. B. Adwani's Bill to unable the Hindus of Sind to restrict themselves to monogamous marriages. The last hour or two of the meeting yesterday were devoted to the consideration of Standing orders. The Select Committee appointed by the House had made a report suggesting many amendments to the present Standing orders. By a majority the Committee had adopted the following amendment:

Chapter IV, Order 1: Add.—2 (B) Provided that with the permission of the President, a member may move any of the resolutions that stand in his name, whatever their order on the agenda be; but no such permission shall be given unless 24 hours' notice has been given to the Government Member in charge, if he so desires.

Government, however, objected to these, on many grounds, their main objection being that Government would not have sufficient time to prepare themselves for the discussion of a resolution, and that it would reduce the present fortnight's notice to 24 hours which was not desirable in the interests of efficiency. The non-official view was that at present too little time was given to non-official business and that non-officials had very few opportunities of doing the work for which they had come there, namely to serve their constituencies. Mr. Jayaker complained that his party had to send the same resolution in the names of about ten members in order to get a chance in the ballot, and that the present method of work was wasteful. While he admitted there was going to some inconvenience, he said, that Government with their large and well-paid staff of secretaries ought to be able to transcend that inconvenience. Government benches strongly opposed the amendment of the majority, while non-officials forcibly urged their case. The matter could only be decided by a division, and there was brisk canvassing on both sides to get a majority. The Select Committee's majority recommendation was rejected, however, 30 voting for and 40 against it.

DETAILED REPORT.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Wednesday Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatker introduced his Bill to alter the constitution and widen the powers of municipalities. The following are the objects of the Bill as stated in the objects and reasons.

"The Bill is intended to meet the growing public demand to alter the constitution of the Municipalities within the Presidency including the Province of Sind in such a way as to enhance their usefulness and to widen their powers, and by making them more self-reliant and free of official control, to contribute to the growth and advancement of representative institutions in the Presidency including Sind.

Under the present Law only 14 Municipalities (as mentioned in Schedule E) throughout the Presidency are denominated as City Municipalities.

Clause 2.—Proposes to extend the scope of such Municipalities to those which contain a population of 15,000 or more. Clauses 4 and 5 propose to make all City Municipalities wholly elected, and to confine the nomination on the other Municipalities only to one-fifth of the whole number of Councillors.

Clause 7 proposes to amend the Act in a way whereby all the Municipalities will be presided over by elected Presidents. Clause 9 proposes to debar any salaried servant of the Government to be either the President or Vice-President of any Municipality. Clause 13 makes non-acceptance of office as one more ground for filling up the post of either the President or Vice-President.

Clauses 14 and 15 make it obligatory upon the Government to satisfy themselves about any Municipality having complied with the provisions of section 160, before applying the Land Acquisition Act. Clause 17 is aimed at discouraging the growing tendency on the part of the Municipalities to move the Government in the first instance to acquire land together with its appurtenances under the Land Acquisition Act without first endeavouring to exhaust the special procedure provided for by section 160 for this purpose. It makes it incumbent upon a Municipality to move by application the District Court for the purposes of acquisition. Clause 16 by proposing to delete the proviso, intends to make municipalities independent of all official control and supervision in matters educational, when they have decided to maintain all Municipal Educational Institutions exclusively out of Municipal funds."

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION

Mr. Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla in opposing the Bill said it was arbitrary and sweeping in its character. The people for want of education were also unable to administer the municipalities properly. The Council had to take the financial condition of Government and the local bodies into consideration in making these changes he said. He complained that the Bill made no provision for minorities who were unable to look after their interests properly. What about the Mahomedans and the minorities asked the Minister? Were they to entrust their interests to the more advanced classes? He had already many complaints from them, he said.

COUNCIL SECRETARIES.

After tea interval the President said he wanted to place on record his sense of warm appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Sen, the late Secretary of the Council. The outside public, and perhaps the members of the Council, were not fully conversant with the onerous and responsible duties which generally fell on their Secretary, but having to work with the Secretary constantly he (the speaker) could testify to the work which fell upon him and the manner in which he discharged it. In addition to the loyal co-operation which he received from him, he was so engrossed in his work that he tried to master every detail of the business that came before him.

The President then referred to the constant changes made in the Secretaries' appointment and during the last two years he had to work with two or three Secretaries of the Council. The work attached to these posts was rather special, and he pleaded for continuity of their services.

The discussion on Mr. Bhopatkar's Bill was then continued.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

Proceeding with his Mr. Hidayatulla said all the points contained in the Bill were existing in the Municipal Act already and if they were not he would try to include them in the new Bill he was going to bring.

Mr. D. R. Petit moved that the consideration of the Bill be postponed to the next Session. He said in view of the assurance of the Minister to bring out a new Government Bill, it was only proper to postpone consideration of the present Bill.

The motion was agreed to without a division.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. D. B. Adwani then introduced a Bill to enable the Hindus of the Province of Sind to restrict themselves to monogamous marriages. Leave was given to Mr. Shinde to introduce his Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879; Mr. Bhopatkar's Bill to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act; Mr. L. S. Chaudhari's Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act; Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan's Bill to amend the Cattle Trespass Act 1871; Mr. D. R. Petit's two Bills one for the regulation of the village police in the Bombay Presidency and another for amending Bombay Act III of 1874.

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NEXT SUNDAY'S CHRONICLE
THE SECOND CHAPTER DEALING WITH
THE DARK DAYS OF THE POONA PLAGUE OPERATION
IN THE
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BY
GEORGE NUNDY, MA., LL.D.

DARING TAXI-CAB ROBBERY.

CHAUFFEUR ROBBED.

Another case of highway robbery has been reported to the Bombay city police in which four Mahomedans made away with a Buick motor car, running as a taxi, at the same time relieving its driver of all that he possessed in silver and in gold.

Nusserwanji Rustomji, a taxi-driver, residing at Bazar Gate Street, who is the victim, reports to the police that his taxi-No. 375 was engaged at Bori Bunder at about 12-30 a.m. on Tuesday by two Mahomedans who ordered him to drive to Bhendy Bazar. At the corner of the J. J. Hospital they picked up two other Mahomedans and drove to Chowpaty, Malabar Hill, Vellard and then to New Marine Drive at Worli. The complainant on arriving at Worli felt nervous and got out of the car on the pretext of seeing to his lights but really to have a good look at his passengers. At that time, two of the passengers also got out and flourishing knives at him demanded that he should empty his pockets, which he did and handed over about Rs. 15 in small change with a silver wrist watch. In the meantime, one of the two men who were seated in the car, climbed into the driver's seat and started the car, while the other two who had alighted jumped into the car and they all drove away in the direction of Fergusson Road towards Parel. The car is a Buick, painted green and is valued at Rs. 3,000.

The Madras High Court will be closed for the midsummer vacation from May 4th to July 12th both days inclusive. The vacation court will be presided over by Mr. Justice Venkatsubba Rao.

Plague has broken out in Mangalore town and is at present confined to the Moplah quarters of the municipality.

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1925.

OUT FOR OIL.

A Reuter's message from Baghdad has just informed us that a seventy-five years' convention was signed on Saturday between Mr. E. H Keeling, representative of the Turkish Petroleum Company, and the Government of Iraq for the exploitation of petroleum in that mandated territory excluding the Basrah Vilayet. The "Daily Telegraph" has volunteered the information, not unknown to any one who knows anything about the matter, that the richest oilfields comprised in the concession are situated in Mosul territory. Participation in the Turkish Petroleum Company is divided equally between four groups with a combined capital of a thousand millions sterling. The four groups include (1) the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (2) Royal Dutch Shell Company, (3) seven of the principal American Companies including the Standard Oil Company and (4) sixty-seven French Companies. Finally the Convention provides for the Chairman to be always British. We have mentioned the main features of the Convention, as cabled by Reuter, in order to bring home the magnitude of the transaction which reflects no credit on the British Government. Britain secured the mandate of Mesopotamia for no disinterested purpose. The oil-fields of Mosul were the real objective while the mandate was a camouflage to mislead the world about the sordid inwardness of the deal under which vast portions of the late Turkish Empire were divided as spoils of war among the Allies. The Convention by which the right of exploiting the oil-fields of Mosul has been given away to a group of foreign capitalists, exposes the utter hypocrisy of the mandate system. It is true that the concession has been granted to a group of companies belonging to different countries, but to those who are aware of the interest which the British Government has in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and of the association of the latter with the Turkish Petroleum and other Companies in the groups, know what value to attach to the unctuous protestation of the "Manchester Guardian" that the agreement absolves Britain from the allegation that she was using her dominant position as a mandatory to secure a monopoly for British interests.

A brief recapitulation of the recent history of oil trusts will explain what interest the British Government has in the present agreement. For twenty years the Royal Dutch and the Standard Oil Company were engaged in a fierce "petrol war" which ended dramatically last year. Immediately after the Armistice a great scheme was planned to place all the oil wells in the world under the triple control of the Royal Dutch, the Shell Transport and the Anglo-Persian, which were then closely united and to exclude the American Trusts, especially from those wells which might supply a fleet commanding the route to India, in the Black Sea, Mosul and Persia. An excellent opportunity was afforded by the seizure by the Allies of the German concessions which strengthened the position of the British Companies. By the San Remo agreement France agreed to exploit all her concessions in collaboration with the British trusts, to the exclusion of all others. It was also agreed that the French share in the Mosul Oil wells should be exploited by the *Societe Francaise d'Exploitation des Petroles*, in which the Royal Dutch held nine-tenths of the shares. Washington protested and demanded the open door everywhere —but in vain. In 1921 the Royal Dutch made a secret contract with the Soviets securing thereby a monopoly of the sale of Russian oil abroad and the Genoa Conference was summoned in 1922 to set in motion the necessary diplomatic and juridical machinery for executing this contract. But the contract was prematurely disclosed and the disclosure led to the dissolution of the Conference. Then came Mustafa Kemal's victory over the Greeks which upset Sir Basil Zaharof's plan to make the Greeks the door-keepers of the Bosphorus through which Roumanian and Russian Oil was to be brought to the Mediterranean. Nor was that all. The rich wells of Mosul, destined to supply the route to India in case the Bosphorus was closed, were also menaced by the Turkish Nationalist movement. Meanwhile the difficulties of the Soviet authorities forced them to secure the help of foreign capital and for obtaining it their only resource was oil and the oil trusts realising this fact came to an agreement between themselves last year in order to be able to dictate their terms; and thus came to an end the scheme to exclude the Americans from the oil fields around the Mediterranean.

The Baghdad Convention is the latest achievement of this combination of oil trusts and from what has been said it is clear that, in view of its holdings in the Anglo-Persian Company and the stipulation that the chairman of the Company must always be British, the British Government is vitally interested in, and gains an immense benefit from the Convention. The Convention has ostensibly been signed between Mr. Keeling, representative of the Turkish Petroleum Company, and the Government of Iraq, but appearances will not deceive the world. The fact that even the subservient Iraq Cabinet was divided on the concession issue and that one of the Ministers has already resigned, shows what little voice the people of Iraq have had in the disposal of a concession of which the reaction on their economic and political freedom can easily be imagined. Britain has secured the mandate in Mesopotamia ostensibly in order to help the Arabs to realise their ambition of becoming independent. The mandate will be relinquished after a few years under the Treaty between Britain and Iraq, but the stranglehold of British control over the country will remain for seventy-five years through the oil concession in the exploitation of which the British Government will have a dominant voice. That is, of course, in case Mosul remains under Iraq Government. But Mosul may not remain under Iraq Government for long. For, if the Commission appointed by the League of Nations to settle the boundary dispute between Turkey and Iraq, gives a just verdict, Mosul must go back to Turkey. The Baghdad Agreement has evidently been hastened in anticipation of this possibility so that the Turkish Government may be faced with a *fait accompli;* nay, it is just possible that the Agreement may be used as a lever for extracting the utmost concession from Turkey in regard to the Mosul dispute. However that may be, we have presented before us the edifying spectacle of Britain, intent upon oil, securing her object with cynical disregard for the independence of the Arabs. If the League Commission decides in favour of Iraq, Britain will have the oil as well as her mandate over that Vilayet. If the Commission finds in favour of Turkey, she will have the oil all right on the best terms possible. It is oil that she had been after all these years.

THE PROBLEM OF JAILS.

In one of Mr. Galsworthy's stories, a little girl asks her father, a juryman, "what sort of a place is a prison, papa?" The papa, having no more an idea of what a prison actually is than his daughter naively replies, "Not a very good one my dear." Our judges and magistrates who are responsible for sending hundreds of men to gaol, our M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s who are instrumental in adding fresh offences to the criminal code, and even the Inspector-General of Prisons who pays formal, mechanical and what Gandhiji aptly described as "farcical," visits of inspection to jails, are hardly better-off in that respect. For few of them can have clearer conceptions of what imprisonment really means to those men and women who have to endure it than the juryman caricatured by Mr. Galsworthy. Nor should it be forgotten that the prisons are one of the numerous fields of bureaucratic activities where the light of day cannot penetrate. Such an article, therefore, as Mr. Bhansali's in the "Social Service Quarterly" which forms a valuable pendant to Gandhiji's admirable "Jail Experiences" published last year in "Young India," is welcome as much for its educative effects as because it provides a necessary corrective to the complacent analysis of the authorities.

There is one group of people, said Mr. T. M. Osborne, a chairman of a prison commission in the New York State, who knew more about prisons than any one else, and that is the prisoners. Mr. Bhansali, having been a prisoner, describes in vivid terms the tortures, the corruption, the vicious and brutalising atmosphere within the jails. Exalted personages like the Inspector-General of Prisons are either culpably ignorant of, or deliberately overlook, the facts about jail-life in such matters, for example, as labour. So up-to-date is the head of our prison administration in his knowledge and practice of modern ideas of penology that in his latest report he expresses a regret that all those who are sent to prison are not sentenced to hard labour. Simple imprisonment he describes, in stale wit, as "living in idleness at Government's expense." While Mr. Patel is thinking of abolishing hard labour for seditious offences the Inspector-General's breast swells with pride at the sight of one of his Superintendents "who has persuaded all the simple imprisonment cases in his jail to do work of some sort." And with the air of an expert psychologist and moralist rolled in one, he adds that "it prevents them brooding and making mischief." Now turn to Mr. Bhansali's picture of the inhuman labour in jails: "Drawing water from morn till night with the pump, with the Beelzebub of a warder with a broomstick in his hand, holding it the other way, ready to strike on the buttocks or the bare back, with cartload of abuses, with the sun shining scorchingly over the corrugated iron sheets under which he has to work, or the cold in the winter biting his body, and with a knitted brow and grumbling face, bending and swinging his body in the rhythm of a devilish dance, swarthy, perspiring, foully smelling, he yells." If the object of labour in jail is, as the Jail Committee held, the necessity of providing useful training to the prisoners by eliciting his interest and enabling him to form habits of industry, most of the prevailing methods of exacting work are not only futile but positively harmful. For, as Mr. Bhansali points out, far from persuading the prisoner that work is not an infliction but a pastime, they are so cruel as to drive the most docile into a mood of desperate rebellion and induce sheer laziness in the most industrious. Since labour is regarded less as a means of reformation of the criminal than an instrument of retribution, it is crude and monotonous in its character and is not proportioned to the capacity of the individual. Whether we take jail dietary which the Inspector-General considers "quite adequate" and Mr. Bhansali thinks "hardly sufficient" for a normal being having to undergo hard labour while its actual distribution seems still less satisfactory, or the jail-gardens on which the Inspector-General every year dwells with enthusiastic but whose products, Mr. Bhansali asserts, are sold elsewhere, there is the same discrepancy between the official narrative and an impartial prisoner's observations. It is time such disclosures were more closely examined and the facts sifted by searching and impartial investigation.

We shall, no doubt, have the usual official defence that the statements made by Gandhiji and other imprisoned Non-Cooperators or the exposures of Visapur scandals and the treatment of political prisoners—a category of course unknown to the Inspector-General—are exaggerated; that the men who criticise the jail organisation and methods are either unscrupulous and biassed opponents of Government or sentimental cranks; that the system on the whole is working admirably and that the public need not feel anxious about the matter. But the public should not allow its conscience to be opiated by such facile assurances and improvisations in official machinery. Mr. Bhansali suggests several minor reforms in jail-administration such as the abolition of central jails with their spirit of regimentation and standardised discipline, the disappearance of ex-military men and convict warders with their reactionary prejudices and bullying habits and the institution of independent and fearless inquirers in place of the effete system of non-official visitors who are shadows without substance. It is to be remembered, in this connection, that from the days of John Howard onwards, even in self-governing countries it is from without, not from within, that prison abuses have been detected and prison reforms accomplished. It is the visitor from outside, with his fresh outlook and wider experiences, not the bureaucrat wedded to routine, who has awakened the pubic conscience and compelled the authorities to reform. As Gandhiji has truly said, we want our prisons to be humanised: we want, that is, not a mere change in regulations such as the Bill to amend the Prisons' Act recently introduced in the Assembly seeks to do but in the spirit of its administration which, after all, is the vital element in prison life. The problem of our prisons, indeed, is only a part of a larger national problem—the insistence on individual self-respect, the elimination of the military and the bureaucratic temper which makes a lapse an occasion for an orgy of humilitation and cruelty, and the imperative need of freedom. For, a bureaucracy which, outside the prison gates, makes "law and order" an excuse rather than a purpose of its general policy cannot be expected to use its vast powers over criminals with advantage. Truly did Bernard Shaw say that imprisonment cannot be understood by those who do not understand freedom.

Notes of the Day.

The Manchester Raid.

According to a special cable to the "Times of India", Lancashire is waking up. The manufacturers are trying to produce cloth out of low-grade Indian cotton, and it is their purpose to sell it in India. If Japan competes, why should not Lancashire lower the range of her sales in India? Indian industry is thus in for pressure from both sides, and Lancashire's fresh development is possible because India is made to turn out raw cotton under pro-British auspices. Our low-grade cotton goes there and it is to be made into fabrics for redespatch. The manipulation of exchange, shipping charges, excise duties etc. will be a great impetus to the venture. Sir Basil Blackett swears that the non-reduction o the Excise Duty is not due to Lancashire he is coy about showing the correspondence Meanwhile the foreigner reaps the benefit of Sir Basil's inability, quite adventitious o course, to alter the Excise Duty. The Mil owners bore us with the Japanese Menace but the historic menace did its purpose, a it is perhaps no longer a menace. Lancashire has given notice of a fresh raid under the shelter of the Excise Duty.

There is Competition.

Competition is in part current; in the balance it is an accomplished fact. In his speech on the Cotton Excise Establishments' grant, Sir Purshottamdas condensed the facts in memorable words:—

> There is one more point which I should refer to before I resume my seat. The Hon. the Commerce Member said that there was no competition between Lancashire goods in the Indian market and the Indian goods. I interrupted him and said that that was a joke. The same was pointed out again to-day by the Hon. the Government representative from the U. P., Mr. Ashworth. Let me put it to you very shortly. Was there competition between the out-turn of mills in India in the early eighties and nineties of the last century? Is it not admitted to-day, I put it to the two Hon. Members opposite, that in those days it was the fear of dictation from Lancashire, that made you impose the excise duty on India. Why was it so then? There was no competition.—Lancashire did not turn out the 10 or 12, or 14 counts yarn. Nor did India spin then fine counts of 24s. and higher. The position is exactly the same to-day I expected the Hon. the Commerce Member and the Government of India to know better. What is this joke? The joke is that Lancashire can see beyond the tip of its nose; it can look ahead and therefore says "If the mill industry goes on developing in India a day will come when the Indian mills will turn out finer counts." That is what they do not want. And what is the good of getting up and saying there is no competition? That is the truth, civilities notwithstanding.

A Luminous Reply.

For supercilious manners in debate, Sir Maurice Hayward is steadily maintaining his title against rivals. A curt sample may be seen in the following exchange:—

> Rao Saheb D. P. Desai asked: (a) under what section of the Government of India Act the Ministers were constituted "advisers" as stated by Sir Maurice Hayward at page 4 of the press note issued on the 19th December 1924; (b) whether the past and present Ministers accepted office on the understanding that they were to be advisers only; (c) if the reply to (b) is in the negative, will Government be pleased to state whether any of the Ministers present or past laid down any conditions before accepting office?
>
> The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: (a), (b) and (c) Attention is invited to the provisions of section 52 (3) of the Government of India Act.

The Rao Sahib wanted a definite statement on three issues, but the reply from His Nobility is that the member should consult Section 52 of the Government of India Act. We have consulted it, but there is no information there as to whether Bombay Ministers had asked for any conditions before accepting office. Sir Maurice Hayward, he is so wayward.

Questions and Discipline.

When the Railway Budget was discussed in the Assembly, Sir Charles Innes spoke strongly against the grievances of individual subordinates being voiced in the Legislature. It was not conducive to discipline; the treatment of subordinates was a matter of internal management and questions in the Assembly would destroy discipline. Authorities like Sir Campbell agreed with him and applauded the vehemence of the Government spokesman. There is no subject too small for the consideration of the Legislature. If the enormity of an injustice warrants it, the issue ought to receive attention until all the resources of correction are exhausted. Behind the annoyance of the bureaucrat, there is the disposition to regard that while he is in his heaven, all is well with the world; but it is not fair to elevate prejudice into principle. Sometimes questions are put in Parliament regarding the treatment of individual servants of the State and Ministers have to answer them instead of describing the horrors of consequent indiscipline. Army decisions are considered to be stern and indisputable, but on Monday Sir Philip Richardson asked Earl Winterton of the circumstances attending Major E. C. Kempson's retirement in 1922. The Under-Secretary of State did not subside into the paroxysms of Sir Charles Innes, but explained that a full enquiry had been held and that the Army officer himself had no grievance. Questions in the Legislature are an effective means of exposing acts of injustice, and officials will do well to get reconciled to the fact. Where the right is frivolously abused, the bureaucrat is entitled to protest, but he is now inclined to generalise against the right itself. Discipline is his shibboleth but it is not good enough for the suppression of a salutary privilege.

For Indian Architects.

Mr. Graham, in his reply to Mr. B. Das's question in the Assembly informed the members that the Director of Public Information has been already asked to give general publicity to the announcement that copies of the programme of the competition for the selection of a plan for a conference hall at Geneva will be supplied *free of charge* to *bona fide* competitors on application. The League is charging 20 francs for the supplies of copies of the programme to persons other than *bona fide* competitors and the publication of the programme whether in the proceedings of the Assembly or otherwise will defeat the object of the League's restriction. The international jury is, he added, composed of six architects, one each from Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and Switzerland. In the event of the jury being equally divided or any representative being absent, one or two substitutes previously appointed from nationalities, not already represented on the jury, may be added. Separate representation on the jury of every member of the League would manifestly be, he observed, impracticable and the Government of India had no doubt that the jury would prove itself an entirely impartial body. Indian architects should lose no time in approaching the Director of Information who have, despite Government's instruction, made no effort hitherto to publish the information of the greatest importance to them. There must be some explanation why the information had so far been withheld.

Article of Faith.

Who is the architect chosen as the representative of Great Britain? The Government of India are satisfied that he will do the needful. But we cannot sign the article of faith. We do not believe that any representative of Great Britain who has an indifferent knowledge of this country can safeguard the interests of Indian architects. We hope the architect chosen from Great Britain for the jury is not Sir Edwin Lutyens. We have reason to believe that the nightmares at New Delhi have deprived him of every title, he ever had, to be an authority on Indian conditions.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

VI*

In my last article I pointed out how a godown-keeper would be guilty of embezzlement if he handed over 24 bags from the godown to a man who brought a receipt for only 16 bags.

The men in charge of India's currency chest have been guilty of similarly despoiling their employer, viz., India, and would be impeached if we had a representative Government answerable to Parliament as they have in England.

About 55 crores of India's money has been lost in these operations by Reverse Bills and through Post Office Money Orders, apart from the further losses in attempts to depress the price of gold in India by cheap sales of gold. To add insult to injury, we were told that this loss was only temporary and that it would be all wiped off in a few years from the annual gain of 12½ crores. This meant that India had been robbed of 55 crores by the Reverse Bills operations and to make up this loss the pockets of India's own children—and that the poorest of them too, viz. the agricultural population—are to be picked every year to the tune of 12½ crores for ever more.

Indian Resources Looted.

This despoliation of the country's resources went on for months. Enormous speculation was engendered and crores of rupees went into the pockets of people who had not the least claim to it, but whom Government was pleased to consider "bona fide" remitters. In spite of all they could do, exchange kept going down, and as they had nearly come to the end of their tether, and had also meanwhile got the new 2sh. rate safely on the Statute Book, these sales of Reverse Bills were discontinued. This was largely, no doubt, also due to the fact that by that time public opinion in this country had been excited to a very high pitch and the gentlemen who had been pulling the strings from behind the scenes probably thought it most prudent to "lie low and say nuffin" for the time being.

But these gentlemen had not yet completed their programme They had destroyed the Reserves, but had been able to destroy only a part of the note circulation. This was because when 15 lacs of rupee notes had been issued here in the old days the Secretary of State had received and placed in Reserve only £100,000. When Reverse Bills were sold at say 2sh 8d. it meant that the man, who got the above £100,000 paid out to him from the Reserve, paid to the Currency Office only 7½ lacs. These 7½ lacs paid in could of course be immediately cancelled but there would be 7½ lacs still outstanding but with their Reserve backing destroying As under the Act no Notes could remain outstanding without a corresponding Reserve, a Reserve had to be got up for the purpose. These are what are called "ad hoc" created securities.

A Make-believe.

Let us hark back to the case of the warehouseman whose servant entered into collision with the owner of the Receipt A and delivered away 24 packages where the receipt called for only 16 cases. The warehouseman knew that the holder of receipt is

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on 9th, 10th, 13th, 16th and 18th instant.

CONSERVATIVES' TACTICS.

NAKED PROTECTIONIST PROPAGANDA.

SOLICITUDE FOR SWEATED LABOUR ABROAD.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Grattan Doyle moved a resolution expressing the opinion that it was not desirable to continue unrestricted importation of foreign manufactures made under sweated conditions which was detrimental to the interests of British workmen and a contributory factor towards unemployment. He referred to the rumour that a syndicate was being started in Glasgow for the purpose of importing German coal cheaper than that which could be produced in Britain and asked what Labour was going to do about it.

Mr. H. Dalton (Labour) moved an amendment declaring that the interests of British workmen could not be helped by tariff. Causes and consequences of sweating at home and abroad were indivisible and should be dealt with as a whole. He declared himself in favour of development of international labour conventions throughout the world.

Major Crawford described the resolution as naked protectionist propaganda, and declared that the Liberals were prepared to join in action on the lines of the Washington Convention, particularly through the League of Nations.

Mr. Tom Johnston (Labour) said that India had made greater attempt to ratify the Washington Convention than any other Government in the world. The Government of India had reduced the hours of labour in factories to sixty, but still Dundee was being faced with the competition of Jute mills of India erected by British capitalists. These jute manufacturers were coming to Britain which simply could not compete with them. Mr. Johnston quoted statistics showing that the very high death-rate of infants in Bombay spoke of Bombay mothers drugging their infants early in the morning in order that they may not cry for food whilst mothers were absent in factories in daytime. He said there would be time enough to cast stones at Japan when we had done our utmost in India to abolish conditions such as these.—Reuter.

The amendment was defeated by 240 votes to 137.

The resolution was talked out.—Reuter.

INDIAN LABOUR IN THE STRAITS.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

In the House of Commons Major Ormsby-Gore, replying to M. Cecil Wilson said the fact that so large a proportion of the Straits Settlement Labour Department's Annual Report was devoted to the details of Indian labour was no doubt due to the keen interest taken by Government and the people of India in the conditions of Indian Labour abroad.

A copy of the question would be sent to the Governor in order that he might see that in the future fuller information regarding Chinese and Malay labour would be welcomed.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE BASE DEFENCE.

LEAFIELD, March 17.

Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Secretary for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons said that the question of defences required for the protection of the Singapore base was still under consideration by the Committee of Imperial Defence, and it was not possible to make any statement at present regarding the cost or the date for commencing work upon the base. Asked whether the present defences were sufficient, or would have to be increased, he said that it would depend on the report of the Committee of Imperial Defence.—B. O. W.

DENNISTOUN CASE.

EVIDENCE OF PLAINTIFF'S MAID.

LONDON, March 17.

On resumption of the Dennistoun Case, to-day, plaintiff's French maid testified with regard to the men in plaintiff's life. She told the Court how a Spaniard, by name Bolin, who, plaintiff had previously admitted, had been her lover, was once smuggled to a basement when Sir John Cowans visited the plaintiff's flat in London. Witness saw while in Barcelona a number of telegrams from Sir John Cowan appealing to plaintiff to return to him immediately. One "very dreadful" telegram cursed her as artful, heartless and deceitful, and said he was going to the other world cursing her.

Enquiry has been adjourned.—Reuter.

LORD CURZON'S HEALTH.

LEAFIELD, Mar 17.

A bulletin issued to-day states that Lord Curzon had good night, but is still much exhausted.—B. O. W.

PASSES BAD NIGHT.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

A bulletin says: Lord Curzon did not pass good night. Yesterday's improvement is not maintained and his condition calls for increased anxiety.—Reuter.

FALL IN U. S. WHEAT MARKET.

LIQUIDATIONS THROUGHOUT DAY.

PANIC SPREADS.

CHICAGO, Mar 17.

After several days' excitement in the wheat market, prices collapsed eleven points, this morning. There were liquidations throughout the day and delivery for May closed within a couple of cents of the lowest quotation. The panicky conditions spread to other grain markets also.—Reuter.

PRECIPITOUS BREAK IN U. S. STOCKS

NEW YORK, Mar 17.

Stocks broke precipitously coincidently with the drastic decline of grain markets. The most standard descriptions in rails and industrials dropped one to three points to the new low records for the current movement.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

MELBOURNE, March 17.

Australia's wheat yield is officially estimated at over 160 million bushels, being an increase of 36 millions compared with last year. Farmers are receiving the highest prices since the war.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT.

GOVT. TO RECOMMEND KING FOR DISSOLUTION?

CAIRO, March 18.

Abdel Aziz, Minister of Justice, in the course of a speech at native Appeal Court stated that the King may legally dissolve the Parliament thrice, and Government were prepared to recommend such a course if their opponents pursued their present tactics of fomenting disorder.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, March 17.

Cairo.—To-day's election resulted in the return of one Zaghlulist and four others which brings the state of parties to.

Zaghlulists	 102
Others	..... 109.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF MOSUL.

LEAGUE AND IRAQ OIL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The "Daily Telegraph" points out that the future of Mosul will largely determine the magnitude of the Iraq oil agreement, as in the event of the League finding in favour of Turkey's territorial claim the combine will have to deal with the Turkish Government and it is believed that the richest oilfields are comprised in the concession situated in Mosul territory.

The "Manchester Guardian" hails the agreement as absolving the British Government from the allegation that she was using her dominant position as the mandatory to secure a monopoly for British interests.—Reuter.

EXTORTIONS OF MONEY LENDERS.

BILL FOR PREVENTION.

LEAFIELD, March 17.

Prevention of the extortions of money-lenders is the object of a Bill of which Lord Carson moved the second reading in the House of Lords. Other noble lords strongly supported Lord Carson's Bill including Lord Darling who spoke from his long experience on the judicial bench. Lord Desborough said that Government welcomed the Bill and he suggested that a Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament should consider this Bill, and a similar Bill which has been introduced in the House of Commons. Lord Carson said that he would accept the suggestion if Government would promise on receipt of the Committee's report to give facilities for the passage of a Bill having the object of his Bill. The Lord Chancellor declared that Government were secretly desirous of doing something but he was unable to give the assurance as to what they would be able to do. The second reading of the Bill was agreed to, and it is presumed that a Select Committee will now consider it.—B. O. W.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Mar 17.

The Imperial Economic Committee held its first meeting at the Board of Trade, today. Sir Philip Cunliff-Lister welcoming representatives from all parts of the Empire emphasised the importance of development of imperial resources and mutual trade. He promised that Government would do their utmost to assist in the work of the Committee.

Sir Halford Mackinder, replying, emphasised that the terms of reference indicated that the chief competitor with whom the Committee was concerned was the foreign food-supplier and not the home producer of Britain. The Committee should, therefore, endeavour to secure that foodstuffs for Britain came as far as possible from inside the Empire. The Committee was an experiment in Empire co-operation and not an attempt at Empire Government. The future development of the Empire, both in trade and Constitution, lay in the application of the principle of co-operation.—Reuter.

FINANCE BILL.

PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

SWARAJISTS' OPPOSITION FAILS.

INDEPENDENTS VOTE WITH GOVT.

The Finance Bill was passed by the Assembly by 75 to 40 votes. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya remained neutral. Pandit Motilal Nehru opposed the passage of the Bill on the principle of redress and grievances before supplies and was supported by his followers, Mr. Chamanlal and Mr. Abhyankar. Mr. Jinnah on the other hand said the Independents were not in favour of the policy of obstruction and of wrecking Government. They were to mend Government and not end it. Mr. Patel supported Mr. Jinnah's observations. Sir Alexander Muddiman advised the Assembly to see that the King's Government was carried on.

Bill amending Tariff Act which inter alia imposes specific duty on sugar was passed by the Assembly without any change. All amendments moved by Mr. Willson were rejected.

FINANCE BILL PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 19.

The Swarajists and the Independents were at daggers drawn to-day in the Legislative Assembly and once more a good deal of dirty linen was washed on the floor of the Chamber much to the delight of the bureaucracy and the dismay of those in the galleries. This was in connection with the final passage of the Finance Bill which was carried by 75 votes against 40 amidst loud official and Independents' applause. All the attempts at making changes to the Bill having failed, the last motion that the Bill be passed was made by Sir Basil Blackett in the customary fashion. Up rose Pandit Motilal who consistent with the attitude he adopted in connection with the motion for the consideration of the Bill opposed the final passage on the usual ground of grievances before supplies. He did not want to reiterate the arguments in support of this "policy of obstruction," but took the opportunity to twit the prominent members of the Independent Party for their going back upon their policy and deserting the Swarajists at this juncture. His first victim was Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Independent Party whose metamorphosim since last year Panditji could not understand. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas came in for several criticism for feeling "overwhelmed with a sense of responsibility which is not his" and the chamelion like Mr. Pal was castigated for considering Lord Reading as "the moral spokesman of the people of India" before Lord Birkenhead. These criticisms were just and correct though unpalatable to those concerned. Pandit Motilal could have stated his case and left the Independent stalwarts to the judgment of the right thinking people in the country, but the way the Independents have been behaving during the last few days compelled him to expose the leaders of that party although a certain section think that he need not have rubbed them so hard as he did.

Sir Alexander Muddiman thought he could cut short the discussion and carry the Bill through soon by encouraging the Independents as against the Swarajists on this "simple issue," namely "is the King's Government to be carried on or not." Mr. Goswami from his back seat interjected "the devil's Government must cease." Not unexpected Sir Alexander Muddiman flared up, but suppressing his feelings characterised the observation as unwise and often admired Mr. Jinnah for his bold confession of having committed a mistake last year from which however he had now determined to restrive.

MR. PAL TORN TO PIECES.

The President's eye fell on Mr. Chamanlal who followed up Mr. Goswami's "unwise" remark and tore Mr. Pal to pieces for the series of somersaults he had made in his political career. They both came to grips over what Mr. Pal meant when in the Partition Agitation days he talked of Swaraj being incompatible with British connection but the Lahore member would not mind saying good-bye to British connection if the Government of India were to continue their policy and not take steps to redress popular grievances. Then came the turn of Mr. Pal who in his stentorian voice justified his own recantation as the work of age and experience and promised the same fate to the young politician who is the leader of the Swaraj Party. "I am going forward while you are going backward" retorted Pandit Motilal. But Mr. Pal reiterated his old logic that the rejection of the Finance Bill if honestly meant must be followed by non-payment of taxes and did not believe in the blustering attitude of the Swarajists who only wanted to make political capital out of the motion of Sir Basil Blackett and get cheap applause in "the Swarajist Press." Mr. Chimanlal by way of intersection cut Mr. Pal short by asking whether he refused to pay his taxes when in the Bengal Partition days he advocated establishment of parallel Government. Mr. Abhayankar warned the Government to adjust their policy betimes.

JINNAH'S DEFENCE.

The climax of warfare was reached when Mr. Jinnah stood upto defend his own action and was subjected while so doing to a fire of minute intetrjections which the leader of the Independent Party attempted to brave. The issue he raised was "does Pandit Motilal represent the majority in the country when he talks of obstruction and wrecking Government." There were shouts of yes, yes, and Pandit himself supplied the answer; "Remember we are here with the Swarajist ticket of destroying the present constitution." Equally boldly did Mr. Jinnah deny this assumption of the leader of the Swaraj Party and was supported in this by his followers from behind. Thus encouraged Mr. Jinnah proceeded to teach the leader of the erstwhile Nationalist Party and present leader of the Swaraj Party (Pandit Motilal) what he now thought of his policy. "This will not do my friend. I know wreckling of Government is impossible. Why worry yourself over the impossible?" It was hard to believe the source of this advice because it was Mr. Jinnah who was one of those last year in rejecting the Finance Bill. No wonder Pandit Motilal himself reminded Mr. Jinnah of his last year's feats. Though cornered Mr. Jinnah wriggled out by asking Pandit Motilal why he agreed to vote on all the demands for grants last year after the first day's constitutional opposition. This led to denials and swearings followed by interjections and more interruptions. Some of the wittiest being from the Jack Jones of the Assembly (Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed). Mr. Jinnah managed to maintain his balance and finally let himsel off with an exhibition of his present policy which is that the Government of India Act must be worked with a view to secure further constitutional advance and there should be no obstruction to the passage of the Finance Bill and no wonder Sir Alexander Muddiman complimented him on his courage and constitutional propriety. Only Sir Alexander Muddiman could not see eye to eye with this constitutional purist on the Reforms Enquiry Committee.

Eventually, however, the Finance Bill was passed by a majority of 35 votes. Pandit Malaviya who was responsible for the rejection of the Bill last year remaining neutral. All the forty who voted against were Swarajists. There was not even one Independent member on the side of the Swarajists even by mistake. The real culprit (bureaucracy) as Mr. Jinnah rightly remarked in his speech came out therefore in flying colours in this inter-party warfare. The Finance Bill having been passed was suddenly dragged to the Council of State where the members were eagerly awaiting to receive the measure. Sir Narasimha Sarma informed that the Assembly had disfigures "and four annas" in the salt duty. which however Government would ask this friendly Council to help in licking back to shape by the simple process of adding the figure "and four annas" in the salt duty. The elderly statesmen to send in their so called amendments to the Bill by to-morrow so that the Bill could be passed on Friday and the session brought to a close as early as possible.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, March 18.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day with a heavy agenda. Mr. Willson dreh the attention of the Government to an immediate result of the vote of the House on the Salt Tax namely, that the trade in salt would be dislocated and held up in suspence for a fortnight until the matter was finally decided. He asked whether Government would help the trade by promising to refund four annas per maund in case it agreed to retain the Salt Tax at Re. 1.

Mr. Kabiruddin recalled that a similar situation had arisen in 1923.

Sir Basil Blackett said that the position new was not the same as in 1923 when the Salt Tax was doubled with the effect from 1st March. The present Bill would come into effect from 1st April. He agreed with Mr. Willson that the Assembly's vote would disturb the salt trade though not for the period of a fortnight which Mr. Wilson had suggested. Sir Basil Blackett added that he did not propose to take the action urged by Mr. Willson.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas moved that postal rates for books, patterns and sample packets should be half an ainna up to ten tolas weight in place of the present rate of half an anna for five tolas. He urged that it would be in consonance with the policy of the commercialization of the department if his proposal was adopted.

Mr. D. P. Sinha and Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed criticised Sir Purshottamdas's suggestion as advanced to promote the interests of the capitalists. Mr. Kabiruddin caused loud laughter by characterising them as bloodsuckers.

Sir B. N. Mitra said in the case of the postal department commercialization was dependant on the policy of the administration and they could not apply commercial test in respect of every individual head of expenditure in the department. Loss of revenue by the adoption of the proposal would be ten to twelve lakhs.

Sir Purshottamdas proposal was put to the vote and negatived.

After a number of amendments about changes in the super tax and income tax had been rejected. The House rose for

(Cotinued on page 8).

"OUTRAGEOUSLY INHUMAN."

CUSTOM OF PREVENTING USE OF ROADS.

TRAVANCORE EX-OFFICER'S VIEW.

TRIVANDRUM, Mar 17.

Mr. A. Hoogewerf, a retired officer of the State, and a member of the Legislative Council at an interview with Mahatma Gandhi explained at great length how the position taken up by the Travancore Government was unsound and how the analysis of the recent voting in the Council on the Vaikom question showed that public opinion among caste Hindus was unmistakably in favour of social disabilities. The Dewan stated in the Assembly that the Government would not interfere with the custom so long as it was not outrageously inhuman. Mr. Hoogewerf, however, holds that the custom which prohibits one section of human beings from using a road maintained by Government and along which pigs, dogs, and donkeys are permitted to walk is outrageous inhuman.

Gandhi leaves Vaikom to-night for Trichur.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI AT KOTTAYAM.

CORDIAL VISIT TO BISHOP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, March 17.

In the course of his tour about Travancore Mahatma Gandhi reached Kottayam last evening, after having addressed huge gatherings at Kotharakkara, Chengannoor, Tiruvalla and Changaanchery during the day. The spacious maidan and the roads around were filled with an enthusiastic crowd and the buildings all around packed to the full. By 6-30 p.m. Mahatmaji was taken in procession to the raised platform amidst cries of "Jai." Addresses were presented in English, Malayalam and Hindi. Mahatmaji by a pretty long reply exposed the evils of untouchability, unapproachability and drink. At the end of the function Mahatmaji with Messrs. Ramdass Gandhi and C. Rajagopalachari amidst loud applause and cries of "Jai" proceeded in a car to the Cathalic Bishop's house where His Lordship the Rt Rev. Dr. Chukaparambil, Bishop of Kottayam, one of the most prominent citizens of Travancore was waiting to receive Mahatmaji, who had arranged to meet the Bishop in his house.

MAHATMAJI MEETS BISHOP.

The Bishop himself came down to the portico and received Mahatmaji and led him to the well furnished and well decorated audience hall upstairs with Mr. Rajagopalachari. They were seated in the hall. Their conversation ranged on several topics, in the course of which the Bisop expressed his high appreciation of Mahatmaji's arduous labours for the uplift of the poor and of society as a whole. Gandhiji acknowledged his thankfulness and regretted the pressure of time. The Bishop accompanied Gandhiji to his car, where Ramdass and others were introduced to the Bishop and they left to the residence of Mr. K. K. Kurviella.

RETURN VISIT.

To give a chance for the Bishop to pay his return visit Mahatmaji promised to stop his car in front of the Bishop's house on his return and he did accordingly. And the Bishop wished him a pleasant tour and they mutually expressed their gratefulness for the honour done to each other to which Mahatmaji added his sincere thanks for the kind way he was received. Finally, the Bishop shook hands with Mahatmaji, Mr. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Ramdass and parted. After a few minutes Mahatmaji left for Vykom, where he stays for two days preparatory to his tour in north Kerala and Tamil countries.

KING'S COMMISSION GAZETTED.

LONDON, March 17.

The King's Commission, which has now been gazetted, consists of Prince Henry, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Cave and Mr. Baldwin any two of whom are jointly empowered to act on behalf of His Majesty except in case of dissolution of Parliament, bestowal of honours and other matters which, in their discretion, require the King's authority. The installation of Prince Henry as Privy Councillor has also been gazetted. Reuter.

NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL OF U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, Mar 17.

Following Mr. Warren's refusal to accept the "recess" appointment, President Coolidge has nominated Mr. John Garibaldi Sargent, the former Vermont State attorney as Attorney-General.—Reuter.

SENATE CONFIRMS NOMINATION.

The Senate has confirmed Coolidge's nomination of Sargent as Attorney-General.—Reuter.

LT.-GENL M. W. WILLOUGHBY.

LONDON, March 17.

The death has occurred of Lieutenant-General Michael Weeks Willoughby.—Reuter.

(Lt.-Genl. Michael Weeks Willoughby was born in 1833. He entered the army in 1849, and served Persia (1856-59), and Abyssinia 1868.)

DELHI DISTURBANCES.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

FURTHER TROUBLE LIKELY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 17.

At the time of wiring, Delhi City is in a panicky state, due to the somewhat serious affray that took place this afternoon, at five. There has been strained feeling in the city since yesterday when election to the local Municipality took place. The rupture yesterday was due to an altercation at a certain polling booth between two particular factions over the chances of a few candidates in the elections. Very few Swarajists came out successful in the election, but in the scuffle that took place, 21 were wounded the majority being Mahomedans, of whom one died late in the evening in hospital. His dead body was carried, this evening, to the burial ground through a rather thickly populated Hindu quarter. It is alleged that when the funeral procession was marching a few brickbats were thrown from Hindu houses. The Hindus on the other hand allege that Mahomedans purposely came armed with 'lathis' in order to avenge the death of their co-religionist. It is difficult to ascertain the accuracy of these conflicting reports, but enquiries in the hospital show that not less than 16 have been admitted, four of whom having received somewhat serious injures.

Both yesterday and today as soon as the report of the affrays reached the business centre all shops were closed. Police began to patrol the area, and further trouble was averted, but communal feeling is still running high, and various allegations are made by both Mahommedans and Hindus. One of the charges against Mahomedans is that bones were thrown at an idol in a temple near the scene of the disturbance. The idol has been removed by the Hindus for the fear of further desecration. Authorities, both Congress and official are endeavouring their best to allay the situation. Armoured cars have been posted near Chandni Chowk and further trouble is expected.

"SITUATION IN HAND"

DELHI, Mar. 18.

Though the Hindu-Moslem fracas yesterday was confined to a particular locality yet cases of assault are reported from numerous parts of the city. The real cause of the trouble, it appears, was the death of a Mahomedan on the 16th instant. Some Mahomedan volunteers, with a flag, went round the city yesterday morning announcing the death of the Mahomedan who had succumbed to his injuries the previous day and inviting Muslims to attend prayers and the funeral. This funeral procession started from the Jamna Masjid and passing through Chawri, Lal kau and Niabans Bazar was coming to Karibawli when as a result of some excitement a number of people caught hold of bamboos from a shop and started belabouring some shopkeepers. This was followed by the throwing of brickbats from the housetops. The funeral however passed safely to its destination. A small place of Hindu worship on the Queens Road was desecrated, its idols were broken and bones were thrown into it.

Another incident is reported from Chitlikabar Bazar where a certain shop-keeper was seriously belaboured and his shop looted. So far 32 persons have been admitted in the civil hospital from all quarters of the city. Out of these 32 four are Mahomedans and 28 Hindus. Four are seriously injured. Panic prevailed in the City yesterday, and all shops in Naibans Karibawla, and Chandni Chawk were closed. Stray cases of assault continue to be reported.

SITUATION IN HAND

The situation is well in hand and police pickets are posted. Mounted police are patrolling the town specially Karibawli, and since last night several armoured cars are patrolling the main bazars. This has restored confidence to a very great extent and shops are open to-day. Feelings however continue to be strained.—A. P.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

SERIOUS CONDITION REPORTED.

RIGA, Mar. 18.

The Soviet newspapers speak of serious famine conditions in parts of Russia, accentuated by the inability of cattle-raising districts to provision the cities, especially Leningrad, where riots are reported to have occurred. Angry crowds demanding food were dispersed by the police.

M. Rykoff, refusing an application for subsidy for metal industries, stated that four millions must be added to the starving millions whom Government was already supporting whilst the over estimate of the harvest yield had caused a collapse of the budget.—Reuter.

KING PRESIDES OVER PRIVY COUNCIL.

LEAFIELD, Mar 17.

The King to-day presided over the Privy Council the first official function which he has attended since his illness. Important business was the nomination of a Commission empowered to summon and hold meetings of the Privy Council, if necessary, during the King's absence abroad. Another interesting item on the Agenda was the admission of Prince Henry, the King's third son to membership of the Privy Council.—B. O. W.

A VOTE OF CENSURE

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

EXCESS DUTY ON TANSA MATERIALS.

A Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy presiding. The question of Municipal advertisements which promised to call forth a lively debate, was once again postponed as some of the members wanted to go away early to attend a semi-official function. Mr. Haveliwalla moved for the postponement of the matter in question and the Chairman taking the sense of the members that they were agreeable to the proposal, postponed the item to the next meeting.

EXCESS DUTY AND CONTRACTORS.

The next item considered by the Committee was the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into matter of the payment of excess customs duty, landing charges etc. in respect of tools and plants imported by Messrs. Braithewaite and Co., in connection with the Tansa Completion Works at Mulund. A great amount of heat was engendered in the discussion by the Commissioner who seemed to have been much agitated over certain reflections made by the Sub-Committee on the Municipal Engineers and the Chief Accountant. "I want to take serious exceptions to the remarks made on the staff" said the Commissioner, if you are going to adopt the Report of the Sub-Committee. And holding a pistol, as it were, at the head of the Committee the members of which, he thought were not in a mood to drag on the proceeding of the meeting which had already been protracted, the Commissioner hurled down a threat. "Well then I have to speak for three hours." But the members were emphatic in their determination not to delete the words taken exception to by the Commissioner and settled down to hear the Commissioner. In the end the Report of the Sub-Committee was adopted with the addition of a rider that the Commissioner be requested to consult the Municipal Solicitors whether the Contractors Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. could demand an arbitration under the terms of agreement and to report the same to the Standing Committee.

The Sub-Committee was appointed in November last to consider and report on the Commissioner's letter re. payment of extra Customs Duty, Landing charges etc. in respect of tools and plants imported by Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. in connection with the Tansa Completion Works at Mulund.

The Commissioner in his letter on the subject stated that owing to a dispute regarding clause 46 of the draft contract with the Contractors the completion of the contract had been delayed. The Commissioner further observed that it was admitted that under that clause the Corporation were liable to pay for all increased cost on account of Customs, Duty, landing charges etc.

PLEA FOR ARBITRATION.

Since Messrs. Braithwaite stated that when they tendered their contract in July 1921 they definately stated as follows:—The above prices are based on current rates for Customs, landing charges, port dues and railway transport etc." Since the tender was accepted the Custom Duty had risen from 2 per cent to 10 per cent so that the Municipality had to bear 7 1/2 per cent. The Managing Directors of Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. requested that the matter might either be referred to arbitration or the claim might be compromised by agreeing that the Corporation should pay half of the extra cost involved. It was estimated that the total amount involved was about Rs. 1 lakh. The Commissioner was of opinion that it was undoubtedly desirable to avoid a reference to arbitration, if possible, and suggested that it would be equitable and proper to agree to pay half the extra cost involved limiting the amount to Rs. 50,000 as the maximum payable and requests the early orders of the Standing Committee in the matter.

The Sub-Committee found that the Municipal Solicitors' view of the case had been expressed in quite unequivocal terms, and that the Contractors could not legally put forward their claim in the face of the terms of the Contract which though not yet formally executed had been signed in their behalf. The Sub-Committee agreed with the Solicitors and were of opinion that the Municipality was not liable to pay to the Contractors any share of the extra Customs Duty or Landing Charges in respect of the tools and plant imported by them, and therefore, they were not prepared to recommend either the compromise proposed by the Commissioner or the suggestion that the matter might be referred to arbitration. They considered it a matter for regret that the Municipal Engineers and the Chief Accountant should have expressed their opinions in the matter to the Contractors in such a way as to enable the latter to quote those opinions in support of their claims.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS' LIMITATIONS

The opinions expressed by the Chief Accountant and the Municipal Engineers was the reference in the letter of Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. that both these officers had admitted that the clause 46 had been incorrectly drafted.

The Chairman moved that the report be adopted, whereupon the Commissioner said that he had received a letter from Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. requesting them to give them an opportunity of expressing their views to the Committee.

Mr. Boman Behram:—"Is it obligatory on our part to go to arbitration? Let them file a suit against us." The Commissioner said that if they wanted to adopt the Report he had to take serious exceptions to the reflections made by the Sub-Committee on the members of the Executive staff

The Chairman:—"Is there anything in the Report that is against truth? I think your subordinates have no business to express their opinion straight way to the Contractors."

A VOTE OF CENSURE.

The Commissioner then explained the whole matter. The Chief Accountant, he said was of opinion that they were liable to pay and the Commissioner thought that the Executive Officers had every right to express their opinion. If the Report were adopted it would amount to nothing less than a vote of censure on the Executive Officers.

Mr. Boman Behram:—"If the Municipal Act allows the employees to express their opinions in such matters then I think the municipal machinery requires to be over hauled."

Several other members also spoke expressing their strong disapproval of the action of the officers concerned.

The Report with the rider was finally adopted, Mr. Haveliwalla dissenting with the majority opinion.

AIR ROUTE TO INDIA.

"COMMERCIALLY POSSIBLE."

LONDON, March 17.

Sir Sefton Brancker and Cobham arrived at Croydon Aerodrome to-day at two in the afternoon. They were welcomed by Sir Charles Wakefield, Commaander Perrin and Major Brackley. A large crowd cheered the airmen. Sir S. Brancker expressed the opinion that the air route to India was commercially possible and was only a matter of time and money. They would see both airships and aeroplanes working on the route to India in the future. It had not been the rest cure for him, but he was willing to fly to India back again if necessary. His one anxiety had been to get back before Sir Samuel Hoare left England. It was good to walk again as he was a bit "fed up" with flying.—Reuter.

'TO BE REALISED BY END OF 1925"

LEAFIELD, March 17.

The Air Vice-Admiral Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation and his pilot, Alan Cobham, landed at the Croydon Aerodrome, this afternoon, thus completing their journey of 17,000 miles to India and back. Air Ministry officials welcomed them and congratulated them on their performance. Talking to press representatives, Sir S. Brancker said that the journey had been a great success as far as it was an attempt to prospect for a British air route. He thought that an airship or aeroplane service from England to India should be realised by the end of next year. Any extension of such a service to Australia would depend on how Australia viewed the matter. He hoped that Australians would help financially in thus extending this great Empire highway. There were absolutely no difficulties from the mechanical viewpoint. It was all a question of money. A full report of the whole of this trip would be placed before the Air Council which had already received report from him from the cities which he had visited. Sir S. Brancker added that the conditions on the first part of the journey out were appalling. Fogs, storms and all manner of bad weather were encountered right down into Asia. And he would never forgive himself, he said, for having been laid up with pneumonia in the middle of the trip.—Reuter.

WHY KARACHI WAS SELECTED.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Sir Sefton Branker describing his air trip to India said, he was convinced that air was the most comfortable and the best way of carrying out the journey. Karachi had been selected as an experimental air base, owing to its climatic conditions, flatness of the country, absolce of heavy monsoon, and good visibility, while Bombay experienced heavy monsoons and was surrounded by hills. He hoped that Bombay would be sufficiently enterprising to erect her own air mast. He hoped when more experience of handling airships under tropical conditions was obtained, airships would be able to call at Bombay. He said there should be no difficulty in crossing India aerially via the valleys of the Indus and the Ganges. He emphasised the necessity of the development of air services on commercial lines. He did not see why it should not be possible to fly during the monsoon, but he did not know whether it would be possible to fly seaplanes in the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon, in view of the heavy rainfall. He believed it was possible to travel by airship to India without stopping, if sufficient amount of petrol could be carried.—Reuter's Special.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN DECLINES TO BE INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, March 17.

Though in excellent spirits, Mr. Chamberlain declined to be interviewed on his arrival at Victoria.—Reuter.

AGE OF CONSENT.

ALL INDIA WOMEN'S SUPPORT.

MADRAS, March 16.

The Women's Indian Association, Adyar which has 37 branches and 18 centres representing several thousands of women all over India has addressed a letter to all the members of the Legislative Assembly, urging them to give their vote in support of Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill. All branches have ratified the resolution urging the Legislative Assembly to pass Dr. Gour's Bill as it stands and protesting against the age being lowered from fourteen to thirteen.—A. P.

A correspondent wires:—

At a public meeting of the Hindus and Mahomedans of Sukkur under the presidentship of Seth Madhumal Adumal a resolution condemning the unsatisfactory police arrangements in Sukkur resulting in various thefts and dacoities was unanimously passed.

FINANCE BILL.

(Continued from page 7.)

lunch having disposed of all amendments to the Bill on the paper.

After lunch Sir Basil Blackett moved that the Finance Bill as amended be passed.

PT. MOTILAL OPPOSSES FINANCE BILL.

Pundit Motilal Nehru opposed the motion. He felt that a great deal of confusion about the constitutional position had arisen among some members. Some had told him that by throwing out the Finance Bill, they would be also throwing out the amendment reducing the Salt Tax. (Laughter). He admitted that no Government in the world could be carried on without supplies, but he also said that no Government in the world was entitled to supplies if it did not remove grievances before it asked for supplies. Mr. Jinnah speaking the other day had stated that having once made a constitutional protest, it would be less dignified and less effective to repeat it. That was not the speaker's position. Where was dignity in making one protest and then weakly submit themselves to pass all demands? In that way, an action taken in 1894 might have sufficed for the whole life of the Assembly. Indeed, it appeared to him that sometimes wisdom outstripped his Independent friends and sometimes they outstripped wisdom. There was a time last year when Mr. Jinnah agreed to throw out all supplies, but unfortunately that was not so this year. Mr. Jinnah had said that he was wrong last year.

Mr. Jinnah interrupting remarked that this was another instance of misrepresentation of his attitude by the Swarajists. He voted last year with his party, but he felt that the party made a mistake.

Pundit Motilal said then Mr. Jinnah thought it was not he but the whole party was wrong. It had been argued that Government must levy taxes. The King's Government must be carried on under all circumstances. He asked the Independents whether the King's Government could be carried on without the Executive Council and yet they had no compunction in throwing out the demand for the Executive Council.

A voice:—Only the travelling allowance.

Pundit Motilal:—Yes, but can they subsist without the travelling allowance and establishment. We are more consistent and are not satisfied with the Executive Council alone. We took the Viceroy's household. We took the Army Department and we took opium and several other heads.

Mr. Rangachariar:—Did my Hon. friend take opium? (Laughter).

Pandit Motilal:—That is more suited to the age of my friend. (Renewed laughter). So far as I am concerned, I shall protest against every demand night and day, morning and evening, day after day.

Continuing Pundit Motilal said that though Mr. Jinnah expressed before the Joint Committee that dyarchy would succeed, he had found that it was not workable. The Amritsar Congress under his Presidentship never approved of dyarchy though, because of Mr. Montagu's good intentions, it agreed to work it. Martial law and other happenings, however, changed the situation and they insisted that the system must go. Now here was nothing novel in their constitutional opposition and obstruction. Every Colony had passed through a similar course under similar circumstances. Sir Purushotamdas appeared to the speaker yesterday as weighted down by responsibility which was not his. Not only had he no hand in preparing the Budget but even in voting the demands. He was not called upon to vote for more than 30 or 40 per cent of it. Mr. B. C. Pal had described himself yesterday as one interested in statecraft, journalism, politics and literature. The speaker did not know what chamber of his brain evolved the novel theory propounded by him (Mr. Pal) yesterday that the Viceroy was going to England as "moral spokesman of the people of India" and that they must, therefore, place their views before the Viceroy. The speaker quoted from earlier speeches of Mr. Pal where he had urged the establishment of parallel institutions in India to attain Swaraj and had felt that a self-Governing India within the Empire was not a tenable proposition. Pandit Malaviya moving last year the rejection of the Finance Bill had stated that he would not support the Taxation Bill then or in future until "this sham constitution" was replaced by an amended and better one. Pandit Motilal strongly felt that if there was one reason last year in favour of those who voted for the rejection of the Finance Bill there were thousandfold reasons this year to repent that vote and asked all those who went with him into the lobby last year to do the same to-day.

HOME MEMBER'S APPEAL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said the facts of the situation were simple. He heard Pundit Motilal with great attention and found that Pundit was struggling with an unconstitutional position (hear hear). The Pundit had repeated previous arguments but his position was logical and consistent though not altogether because while admitting that Government must have supplies he proceeded to refuse them. The Pundit's position was, however, clear. He wanted to break the constitution and to force Government to certify the Bill. Now fortunately there were in the House men who did not take that point of view who recognised that they had responsibility to them. (Voices: What responsibility? That they had constitutional position of exercising powers which they considered should not be used. They wanted to save Government from using those powers. Now the King's Government must be carried on. Did the Pundit by his speech desire that the King's Government should not be carried on?

Pundit Motilal:—Not as at present.

Some voices:—Not by you.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—I ask is the King's Government to be carried on or not?

Pundit Motilal:—Not as it is going on at present.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar:—We want our Government.

Mr. Goswami:—Not the devil's Government.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—One Member says that the devil's Government should not go on. Well that would be noted as an unwise observation in many quarters and may afford ground for comment in quarters where he and I will dislike that this comment should be made. The position is very simple. Indeed there is no difficulty in the position. I can quite understand my Hon. friend the Pundit. He says that anything that can be done should be done to destroy rather than to construct. I see the logic of his position. If he thinks it right he is entitled to put it into action. I challenge no man's opinion. I do speak to that broader view in this House—the view that has been put forward by men who put it forward under circumstances which command my respect. For it is never a popular thing to stand up and say: I have made a mistake. Looking back on his own life and the life of others, can any one put his hand on his heart and say: I have never made a mistake. I will say that that man who says he has never made a mistake has never made anything and never will (applause).

MR. PAL REMINDED OF EARLIER DAYS.

Dewan Chamanlal addressed the Assembly in support of Pandit Motilal's motion. Mr. Chamanlal declared that the Government of India had forfeited the confidence of people of this country. Even Mr. Pal once upon a time had stated that the evil had been installed in the Government of India.

Mr. Pal: Can you quote anywhere in my writings or speeches to show that?

Mr. Chamanlal: Did not Mr. Pal say that he did not want the British connection? Was it because of the presence of a godly Government or a devilish Government?

Mr. Pal: I always held that I object to British subjection, but do not object to British connection.

Mr. Chamanlal:—Here is Sir Valentine Chirol's book in which Mr. Pal's statement is to be found, namely, that absolute self-rule is incompatible with the maintenance of the British connection. We Swarajists stand for the British connection. We say: 'If you (Government) do not redress our grievances, a time will come when the leader of this country will have to stand up and say: 'We have no need of the British connection.'". Mr. Pal had once declared that it was not difficult to make the administration impossible in a variety of ways. But now he is a different man.

Mr. Joshi: Wiser by experience. (Laughter)

Mr. Chamanlal: I say that the only logical position which we the Swarajists can take, is to refuse supplies. Wisdom, dignity and statesmanship demand that the Finance Bill should be thrown out. If the British Government continued this kind of administration in England, would they be tolerated even for one day? By your policy and programme you have impoverished India and when we all demand reforms the Muddiman Committee is appointed which in spite of the clearly expressed view favour continuance of dyarchy. There is nothing new in the minority recommendations which he did not know when the reforms were announced. What have the Government done to improve and ameliorate the condition in the villages? There are only mud huts.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: All the same you are collecting your subscriptions. (Laughter.)

HAD PAL BEEN MOTILAL, WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal replied to Pandit Motilal's speech. He congratulated Pandit Motilal on the views which he at present held compared with the views which he had held a few years ago. He remembered that when few years ago he went to Allahabad, the Pandit dropped him (Mr. Pal) as a hot potato.

Pandit Motilal: I admit whereas I have been going forward, my friend has been going backward. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pal: After a few years you will come to the position where I have come. (Hear, hear.) The question before the House is how we shall be advancing our cause by throwing out the Finance Bill. If I were in the position of Pandit Motilal Nehru—(Pandit Motilal: Oh. God forbid) —and if I felt that I should throw out the Bill, the next day I would refuse to pay income-tax that would be assessed on me.

Mr. Chamanlal: May I remind my friend that when he advocated parallel Government he paid his tax.

Mr. Pal: When I do set up parallel Government I would refuse to pay taxes. When you are throwing out the Finance Bill you must follow it up with passive resistance.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: We are preparing the country for it.

Mr. Pal: Yes, I know you are preparing the country to be dry and you are also toasting with champagne. (Loud laughter.) Concluding Mr. Pal referred to the fact that in Bengal they had not enough money to pursue the nation building departments. The Bengal Government had at the suggestion of Mr. C. R. Das the Swarajist leader set apart funds for promoting health in villages and also allotted funds for other purposes in villages. All this was done on the strength of relief in provincial contribution to Bengal.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Abhyankar supporting the rejection of the Finance Bill said that the King's Government of India to which Sir Alexander Muddiman had referred was quite a different Government from that in England. It was the duty of the Swaraj Party to refuse supplies to Government so long as it was carried on against the wishes of the people of this country. Let them buy, beg, borrow or steal and run the administration. The Swaraj Party had no concern whatever. The Home Member had advised the Swarajists not to raise any constitutional questions at this stage, but he (Mr. Abhyankar) was forced to raise it. It could not be left things being what they were he had to determine against it in the morning and swear at it throughout the day. Let Government revise their policy at once otherwise it would not be long when the Swaraj Party would refuse to take part in any debate and would allow its leader to utter the six words "Our votes shall be our reply." How long was Government going to be carried on by force. Take warning betimes and mend your policy.

SECURITY PROBLEM.

ESSENTIAL POINTS CLEARED.

PARIS, March 17.

A communique issued after the Chamberlain-Herriot meeting says that the two Ministers continued to exchange views on the various problems in the foreign policy, especially security, with the determination to seek in full cordiality a solution acceptable to both the countries. The conversations resulted in making clear the essential points of the problems discussed. The negotiation will be continued through diplomatic channels in the same friendly manner and in collaboration with the other Allies.

SECURITY PROBLEM.

After the conversations, Mr. Chamberlain conversed with the British, French and American journalists at the British Embassy. He was very reticent, but he admitted that he discussed the German Pact proposal with regard to which it was intended to proceed with a serious examination of the advantages that could be derived from it. He declared that Britain was more interested in some frontiers than others, but he had no idea of excluding any frontiers or seeking new obligations at the expense of the old ones. Obviously nothing could be done unless Germany was willing to enter the League of Nations. He concluded by saying that he was optimistic with regard to the solution of the security problem.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN STANDPOINT.

After the interview with Mr. Chamberlain, M. Herriot had an hour's talk with Dr. Benes, Foreign Minister of Czecho Slovakia, to whom, it is understood, M. Herriot communicated the gist of his conversation with Mr. Chamberlain. Dr Benes, defined Czecho-Slovakia's standpoint with regard to the German Pact proposal.—Reuter.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

DELHI, Mar. 18.

In the Council of State to-day Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar was to ask Government to introduce in the Central Legislature at an early date an All India Consolidated Act as an enabling measure to provide for making self-acquired or absolutely owned estates inalienable and impartible, but he did not move the resolution. He explained in withdrawing the resolution that several of his non-official colleagues had requested him to himself introduce a Bill instead of asking the Government to move in the matter. In response to that request he had decided to introduce a Bill at the Simla session.

On the motion of Sir Mahomed Habibullah the Council agreed to elect at an early date a panel of three members of whom one would be chosen to serve on the Governing body of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

Sir Narasimha Sarma said that the discussion on the Finance Bill was expected to be over in the Assembly in the course of the day and as Government were anxious that it should be taken into consideration in this Council on Friday he moved that the sitting be adjourned till this evening so that the Bill might be placed on the table and the date for discussion finally settled.

The Council accordingly adjourned till this evening.—A. P.

The Finance Bill as passed by the Assembly was placed on the table of the Council of State this evening. Sir Narasingh Sarma, Leader of the House, said that the Bill would be taken into consideration by the Council on Friday when Mr. Macwatters, Financial Secretary, would move an amendment for restoration of the Salt Duty to one rupee and four annas a maund.

ALLEGED MISFEASANCE BY BANK DIRECTORS.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 18.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day before Messrs. Justices Walsh and Mukerjee the hearing commenced of misfeasance summons issued against several directors of the Union Bank, Allahabad (in liquidation) at the instance of Rakal Das and Sons and S. L. Day and Sons, official liquidators. Messrs. Desanges and Lahiri appeared for the liquidators and stated the case alleging various charges against the directors including paying of dividends out of capital. The case is proceedings.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

this question of Narsingpur administration is simply a touchstone and we will watch with keen interest what His Excellency will do in the matter". Dr. Moonje, the leader of the Opposition in the course of his speech called in question the very propriety of retaining Mr. Bourne as the head of the Narsingpur District. He asked whether Government would transfer Mr. Bourne to Nagpur or to Bilaspur where his friend Mr. Raghvendra Rao would take proper care of him. He wanted an answer from Government then and there. After requesting his friends not to speak on the resolution before getting some definite answer to his question he demanded closure of the debate. The Hon. Sir M. V. Joshi, Home Member, stated that the question put by Dr. Moonje could not be answered unless and until the Governor-in-Council considers the whole question. The original resolution was put to vote and was declared carried by 37 votes against 14, even nominated members having solidly voted in favour of the resolution and thus effecting a most crushing defeat on Government.

Mr. Y. M. Kale moved his resolution recommending that instructions be issued to all Deputy Commissioners that they should take active steps to encourage the establishment of village panchayats under Act V of 1920 and should render all help to non-officials working in that direction. After some discussion the resolution was carried.

D. C. OF NARSINGHPUR.

CHARGES OF MALADMINISTRATION.

C. P. COUNCIL DEMANDS REMOVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 18.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council met to-day in the Council Chamber at 12 noon, the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe presiding. Visitors' galleries were rather crowded in view of the several non-official resolutions, including one regarding the long standing rule of terrorism of Mr. Bourne, Deputy Commissioner Narsinghpur. Mr. Ravishank Shukla, the Swarajist Member from Raipur moved in place of Mr. Chandra Gopal Misra, who was absent on account of the death of his wife, the following resolution. "This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that as Mr. Bourne's administration of Narsingpur district has been unsatisfactory he should no longer be kept in charge of executive administration of the district." While moving this important resolution, Mr. Shukla referred to the several constitutional attempts made by the people of Narsingpur to expose in glaring colours innumerable acts of high-handedness, terrorism and virulent campaign against Congress and Swaraj Party movements launched upon by Mr. Bourne and his subordinates. Mr. Shukla vividly narrated to the house different mischievous and most questionable methods resorted to by Mr. Bourne to launch upon an open campaign against the Non-Cooperation movement. Mr. Shukla proved with figures and facts and also documentary evidence how Mr. Bourne published a paper "Narsinha" to fight out Swarajists at the time of last Council elections and he published most poisonous, anonymous articles all directed against Congress and the Swaraj Party's activities, the recent *darbars* held at Gadarwada and other places in his jurisdiction, in which Mr. Bourne moved from place to place like a great moghul autocrat on the backs of lordly elephants. Mr. Shukla described how huge subscriptions were collected and wasted in parties and concerts, incentives were given to terrorising of people, constant persecutions of leading Non-Cooperators including those of Mr. Maneklal, Kocheri pleaders and others. All these things, the speaker stated, had made Mr. Bourne's administration as the blackest spot in the whole of British India and the sooner this most maladministration was put a stop to the better it would be for people of Narsingpur who were simply ground down under iron heels of Mr. Bourne.

Mr. G. S. Gupta supported the resolution and while doing so stated that it was the supreme prerogative of this Council to bring to light several acts of *zooloom* by Mr. Bourne and urge Government to remove such autocrat agent of His Majesty the King-Emperor from the executive administration of a district where iron-hand was hanging heavily over helpless people.

Mr. Daulatsingh, member from Narsingpur and against whom Mr. Bourne had carried a persistent campaign of vilification and who despite it was returned at the head of the poll in the Council elections narrated concrete instances of acts of high handedness of Mr. Bourne

HOME MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

The Hon. Sir Moropant Joshi, Home Member, attempted to defend Mr. Bourne's district administration and his regime as Settlement Officer with a very passionate speech, lasting for half an hour, in the course of which he admitted authenticity of Mr. Bourne's vanity, which was not quite sufficient justification for Mr. Bourne's severe impeachment at the hands of the house and appealed to discuss this resolution on its merits and not prompted with any hostile attitude. Sir Moropant was heckled by the Swarajists members during the course of his speech, which was typical for its tone of autocracy.

Mr. Dyer, Settlement Commissioner, defended Mr. Bourne's actions and administrative capacity.

Mr. Khaparde, Swarajist member from Berar, made a very spirited speech in supporting Mr. Shukla's resoution in the course of which he proved to the hilt how public opinion expressed in most unambiguous terms on vital questions like the Rowlatt acts and other black measures was actually flouted by Government who supposed themselves to be custodians of law and order and how long standing grievances regarding several acts of terrorism of Mr. Bourne which Government had utterly failed to remove. Mr. Khaparde pertinently asked: Could not all C. I. D.'s and parapharnalia of other agents of Government give even an inkling into the whole melodrama of which Mr. Bourne had so long acted as the chief moving hero and urged the Home Member to defend Mr. Bourne not as an advocate of law but as a member of Government.

Messrs. G. V. Deshmukh and Salpekar supported the resolution and the Council was adjourned for lunch at 3 p.m. for half an hour.

TOUCHSTONE OF SINCERITY.

When the Council reassembled after lunch Dr. Khare, local Swarajist, supported the resolution. The Hon. Mr. B. P. Standen, Finance Member, opposed the resolution. Mr. Raghvendra Rao made a very vehement speech in the course of which he proved by concrete instances how Mr. Bourne observed in its very breach the well understood maxims of morality and good Government. Mr. Rao regretted that Sir Frank Sly should have failed to tackle with the Narsinghpur question with adequate tact. He said "His Excellency Sir Montague Butler had sought co-operation of this House in his address to the Council and if His Excellency was really sincere and honest in his moves for co-operation

(Continued in column 5.)

DUTY ON PETROL.

REDUCED BY TWO ANNAS PER GALLON.

TUESDAY'S ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, Mar. 17.

When the Assembly me after lunch on Tuesday Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha opposed the reduction of duty on motor spirit. He said petrol was produced by trusts and monopolists and moropoly prices were not determined by the equation of supply and demand, but by the sweet will of the monopolist. Lowering of the duty might not reduce the price of motor sprit thus might not benefit the consumer at all. Due to the regulation of prices by the monopolists the Indian petrol was sold cheaper outside India than in India. He urged that some measure of control might be exercised by Government over monopolies and trusts.

Col. Crawford opposed Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha's motion to restore the duty on motor spirit.

Mr. Rangachariar viewed the proposition entirely from the point of view of not reducing the revenue of Government and consequently of not spoiling the chances of the provinces getting their relief in contributions. He had opposed the reduction of salt duty from one rupee and four annas to one rupee because he knew that the immediate effects in any of such reduction would only be that they would be diverting the surpluses for purposes other than those settled by the Meston Award. The central feature of the Meston settlement was that whatever surplus was available must go towards relieving the provinces. This house had no right to disturb that arrangement whatever might have been that basis of that arrangement. He would not support the motion to reduce the duty on petrol because that would mean a loss in the revenue. He also did not like to reduce the postal rates from half anna to three pies if that course was going to endanger the relief to provinces.

Sir Charles Innes opposed the motion of Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha. At present motor spirit produced in India was subject to excise duty of six annas a gallon and imported motor spirit to a duty of eight annas a gallon. Imports were extremely small and in order to cheapen the motor spirit it was proposed to reduce the excise dutv to four annas a gallon on petrol produced in India and to levy merely a customs duty on imported motor spirit at the same rate that is four annas a gallon. The imports were so small that Government derived practically no revenue and there was no reason why they should have this protective duty whatever rate the Assembly agreed to fix on petrol in India. They should also agree to similar tax on imported motor spirit it had been said that Government proposal to reduce duty on petrol was to benefit the rich man and that Government was throwing away the money which they could ill-afford to spare. But Government treated this reduction in duty as a commercial problem connected with the motor trade in India. There would be increased consumption in the petrol increase in the number of imported motor cars and motor buses which were already penetrating into the country Of course by reducing the duty by two annas Government would be losing a revenue of 15 lakhs, but the increase in import of cars and tyres and others motor accessories would be so much that they could aford to dispense with this small sum.

Sir Basil Blackett said he had been asked to state the financial effect of the reduction of salt tax voted by the Assembly. According to his estimate they would lose a revenue of 90 lakhs in the year 1925-26 and of 133 lakhs in the succeeding years. The immediate effect of this reduction in the salt tax was that he did not propose to move the resolution on paper in regard to provincial contributions not at any rate in the form in which it stood till time was given for further consideration of the matter. It was obviously impossible that Government should face a loss of revenue of 135 lakhs from the current revenue without making some change in their proposals in regard to provincial contributions on the assumption that the salt tax was to remain at Re. 1. As regards petrol duty it was estimated that the loss during 1925-26 would be 15 lakhs, but he though tthis might be an overestimate because a lower duty would stimulate consumption. Moreover whatever they might lose in the revenue would be temporary and would be more than made good by later returns. They would thus not only lose in revenue but help in developing transportation in India.

Dr. Lohokare opposed the reduction in petrol duty.

Mr. Wilson strongly supported Government's proposal, but if the House did not accept that it would at least accept Mr. Jinnah's proposal to take away import duty.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar said the Swarajists were only placing before the Government the views of the people in their demand for reduction in the postal rates and the salt tax. They had no responsibility in framing the Budget. Even Sir Basil Blackett had told them that any cuts that they might make in he demands would leave his ideas of surplus unaffected. He took strong objection to Basil's bringing provincial contributions at every step and drawing red herring accross the road.

Sir A Muddiman said he has not either an expert in taxation or in financial matters, but he felt he should say that what had struck him most during his service in India was the great development in motor port in India. There was motor transport now from bazar to bazar in the Indian cities and he knew it had connected to railway stations remote and inaccessible places and brought them within the reach of civilising influences Medical Relief and other necessities. The cry of Dr. Lohokare was a cry which had been heard in all ages against the advance of machinery.

Mr. Rama Iyengar disputed the argument that reduction in petrol duty would cheapen transport for the poor because though within the last two years considerable reduction had taken place in the petrol duty on change in hire had occurred. Mr. Rama Iyengar asked the House not to care for the bogey raised by the Finance Member about the withdrawal of remission to provinces. The Budget expenditure presented by Government was unacceptable.

Mr. Jinnah's amendment was put and lost by 50 votes against 38. A number of Swarajists remained neutral. Government proposal about petrol was then passed without a change.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta while opposing the retention of clause six of the Finance Bill said that paper currency reserve was not safe to the extent of 50 crores as it contained the Government of India securities. Thus holders of notes to the extent of 50 crores were not safe . Government was endangering the safety of note holders to that extent. H e criticised the Government policy to use money out of the gold standard reserve if it exceeded the gold standar reserve if it exceeded the limit limit of forty millions.

Sir Basil Blackett considered this motion strictly out of order. He regretted that Mr. Jamnadas had used several figures which would unjustly alarm a certain section of the public. The position would be clear if Mr. Jamnadas would remember that in England out of 280 millions outstanding a very large portion was covered by *ad hoc* securities. In essence there was no difference between *ad hoc* securities and another security of the Government of India.

The motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was lost without a division.

POSTAL RATES

Mr. Dunichand moved that the postal rates be reduced so that the post card be charged quarter anna, reply card half-anna letters not exceeding two and a half tolas weight half-anna and for every two and a half tolas or fraction thereof exceeding two and a half tolas of an anna.

Sir B. N. Mitra opposed the motion on the ground that the Postal Department was working at a loss. The policy of the Government of India was the same as the policy of the British Government, namely that there should he no loss in the working of Postal and Telegraph Departments. If the rates were reduced there would be a loss of one and a half crores of rupees. This calculation of one and half crores included the possible increase of 20 per cent. in the use of post cards.

A Swarajist member enquired as to what would be the effect of the reduction in the rates on provincial contributions.

Sir B. N. Mitra replied: It is obvious that there will be reduction in the relief to provinces.—(laughter.)

Mr. Ramchandra Rao asked whether Government had any intention of reducing the postal rates now or next year. Unless this question was satisfactorily answered a certain section of this House might have to force the issue at once.

Sir Geoffrey Clarke denied that the Postal Department was top heavy supervision by these officers which enabled the Postal Department to deal with insured articles and other valuable articles in a satisfactory manner. In fact the loss in respect of insured articles had decreased since the appointment of supervisors. As one who had served in the Department for twenty-two years Sir Geofrey Clarke declared amidst applause that the one great merit and reputation of Indan post offices for honestly was due to the excellent body of supervising officers. The people were spending twice and thrice on their articles. Why should they not spend half an anna on post cards which posted at one end of this vast continent reached the other end with perfect safety and without delay. No Government, not even a Swarajists Government, could run a postal department with post cards at a quarter anna. There was no politics in this but pure business. If the rates were reduced then naturally the demand for improvement in services and salary etc., of employees which was recently put forward in the Assembly by Mr. Pal regarding which a deputaton would be received would not be given effect to. Concluding, Sir Geoffery Clarke paid a tribute to the good loyal and honest work of the entire staff of the Postal Department and advised the Assembly not to carry the motion of Mr. Duni Chand.

Mr. Rangachariar's attempt to postpone the further discussion of the question till tomorrow was lost.

After Mr. Rama Iyengar had spoken Mr. Dunichand's motion for reduction of postal rates for letters was rejected without a division. His motion for reducing the price of single post card to quarter anna and of reply card to half anna was next put to vote and was rejected by fifty-eight votes against fifty-two. The majority of the Independents voted with Government, while some of them voted with the Swarajists for a reduction. The result was received with loud applause by Government benches.

Further consideration of the Finance Bill was adjourned till tomorrow. The House rose at 6/40 p.m.—A.P.

NEW CONFERENCE HALL AT GENEVA

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. Graham, replying to a question by Mr. B. Das regarding international competition in asked to give general publicity to connection with a erection of the new conference hall at Geneva, said: "The Director of Public Information has already been an announcement that copies of programme of competition for selection of a plan for a conference hall will be snpplied free of charge to 'bonafide' competitors on application. The League is changing 20 francs for the supply of copies of programme to persons other than 'bonafide' competitors and publication of the programme whether, in the proceedings of this house or otherwise would defeat the League's object in imposing this charge. The International Jury is composed of six architects, one each from Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain Italy and Switzerland. In event of the Jury being equally divided or likely to be evenly divided or of any representative benig absent, one or to substitutes previously appointed on the Jury may be aded. Separate representaton on the Jury of every member of the League would manifestly be impracticable and the Government of India have no doubt that the Jury will prove itself entirely impartial body.

SALT TAX DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list on Mr. Rama Iyengar's motion to reduce the salt duty to one rupee per maund.

Ayes. (Sixtyone.)—Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Venkatapathiraju, Mr. K. V. R. Reddi, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Rama Iyengar, Mr. Sadasiva Bhat, Dr. S. A. K. Jeelani, Maulvi Syed Murtuza, Dr. K. G. Lokohare, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. M. I. Makan, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Mr. Goswami, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. Yacoob, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Maulvi Abdul Kasem, Maulvi Kazim Ali, Khawaja Abdul Karim, Mr. Kumar Shankar Ray, Maung Tok Kyi, Mr. Shambhu Dayal Misra, Mr. Abhayankar, Dr. Datta, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Hans Ray, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Duni Chand, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. Ambika Prasad Sinha, Mr. Sayam Charan, Mr. Harbila Sarda, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Mr. Ismail Khan, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Dr. Kishan Lal Nehru, Mr. Chaman Lal, Mr. Makhdum Rajan, Mr. Baksh Shah, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Muhammad Shafee, Maulvi Badi-uz-zaman, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, Mr. Narain Das, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Shaikh Mushir Hosain Kidwai, Maulvi Muhammad Yacub, Mr. Sadiqu Hasan, Mr. T. Phookum, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Syed Ghulam Abbas, Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan and Lala Piyare Lal.

Noes: (Fiftysix)— Sir Gordon Fraser, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Rangachariar, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jamnah Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. W. S. J. Wilson, Mr. B. C. Pal, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Moir, Sardar B. A. Dalal, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Webb, Mr. Cocks, Mr. Sykes, Mr. W. M. Hussanally. Col. Crawford, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Sar, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Mahmud S. Chamnad, Seth Kasturbhai, Prince Akram Hussain, Mr. K. Ahmad, Mr. Alimuzzaman Chowdhry, Mr. Marr, Mr. Abdul Mumin, Mr. M. C. Naidu, Mr. Mccallu, Mr. R. A. Wilson, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Sir Bhupendranath Maitra, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Dr. Hyder, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Denys Bray, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Rau, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burdon, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. B.Das, Mr. Hudson, Maulvi Gulam Bari, Mr. Saiyid Muhammad Ismail, Captain Ajab Khan, Captain Hira Singh, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Raja Narain

DEBACLE OF INDEPENDENT PARTY.

LEADERS STRANGE ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 17.

The Swarajists who were defeated yesterday over Mr. Patel's motion opposing the consideration of the Finance Bill, chiefly due to the attitude of the Independents came determined to defeat the Independents to-day. A chance for this occurred late in the afternoon over the petrol duty. But before this was reached the salt duty was discussed. The Swarajists moved their party motions for the reduction of the tax from one rupee and four annas to eight annas, but the Independents either stood neutral or voted with Government. Despite Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar's cry against taking the poor man's breakfast and Mr. Joshi's feelings of solicitude for the masses supported by Mr. Amarnath Datt (another Swarajist) and Mr. Gangananda Sinha (an Independent) the motions were thrown out because the Independents as Party discountenanced it, fearing a danger to the remission in Provincial Contributions. Another Swarajist, thereupon, attempted to see if the Independents would favour the salt duty being fixed at twelve annas per maund, but here again some of the Independents were adamant, and they comfortably strayed into Government lobbies, thereby defeating the motion by a majority of a dozen votes.

SPLIT IN INDEPENDENT PARTY?

It must, however, be noted that the Independents were not in themselves perfectly united. Indeed, the difference among them have of late grown to such an extent that a section of them is likely to break away from that Party and either declare themselves as Independent of the Independent Party or merge themselves with the Swarajists. This was made clear when Mr. Rama Iyengar, a member of that Party, moved for fixing the salt duty at one rupee. Even this did not meet with favour of the Independent stalwarts, but a large number of the rank and file tore themselves away from the "leaders" of that top-heavy Party, and voted for Mr. Rama Iyengar's motion which was supported by the Swarajists and carried it by 6 votes against 56.

"What has happened to Independent leaders?" was the query heard in the galleries. We were all anxious to know the reasons which led to such a debacle of the Independent Party. Indeed, it has come to be that the division time really divides the Independents more and more in the Assembly. Among those who voted against the reduction of the salt tax were Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. B. C. Pal, Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Ramchandra Rao, all honest men and true. It is a pity that they could not muster courage and vote with their own followers who stood by the Swarajists and in favour of their own colleagues' motion. What could be the reason? What was their justification. It is the red herring of provincial contributions drawn across the path by Sir Basil Blackett, but those who voted against reducing salt duty did not feel easy in their conscience. Their action they wanted to justify. Up rose Sir Purshotamdas later in the debate on the petrol duty, and explained that he voted against the reduction in the salt duty because "Government must run the administration and the Assembly having voted the money for expenditure must provide the money for it. But this cannot be done by reducing the salt duty wherein even a four-anna reduction means loss of more than a crore." Pandit Motilal appreciated the nervousness of his Bombay friend in having voted against the popular view, which he justified on the ground of grievances before supplies. But Sir Basil Blackett patted Sir Purshotamdas on his back for the "courageous manner in which he exercised his vote by standing against the reduction." Mr. Rangachariar's uneasiness also found expression when he said that he voted against the reduction of the tax because he feared that otherwise the remission in provincial contributions would be endangered, in Sir Basil Blackett scheme.

Mr. Jinnah too wanted to explain his conduct, but the President did not afford him the opportunity.

But the nervousness of these Independents having voted against the popular view was clear as Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar tersely put it was the business of Government to cut its coat according to cloth, and should not spend too much. Swarajists were placing their demands, he said, for reductions in the postal rates, salt duty, etc., because they had no hand in the framing of the budget. "What power have we in what you are doing? Let us frame the budget and then see how splendidly we manage the situation. We shall, while giving relief to the Provinces, reduce the salt duty and other taxes as well" declared Pandit Motilal. Sir Basil Blackett smiled and played his usual game of divide and rule. Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha had moved that the duty on petrol be retained at six annas. Mr. Jinnah diluted the motion by proposing that while the excise duty on petrol as well as the duty on imported petrol be six annas. Now came the chance of Pandit Motilal Nehru to pay off old scores. He and his followers remained neutral and defeated Mr. Jinnah's motion by 38 votes against 58. Of course, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha's motion against the reduction of the duty was stoutly opposed by Sir Charles Innes and Colonel Crawford and defeated. Thus Government scored over the petrol question. The fight over the restoration of postal rates fared no better from the Swarajist point of view. The same difference among the Independents for the same reasons leading to the rejection of Lala Dunichand motion was lost by a majority of six votes. Thus the Assembly by a majority reduced the salt tax to one rupee per maund. It was defeated over petrol and postal rates. Now that salt has been reduced what will Sir Basil Blackett do? Will he accept the duty or threaten to reduce the promised remission in Provincial Contributions? It appears not. He has announced relief to Bombay, the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam from the existing surplus for one year, and although he always dangled his stick in front of the Assembly during the debate, I have a shrewd suspicion that he will not carry out his threats.

MUDDIMAN MAJORITY.

MADRAS MINISTERS' CONDEMNATION!

MADRAS, March 16.

The member for Coimbatore moving the adjournment motion in the Madras Legislative Council, to-day, charactarised the majority recommendations as amounting to a stab from behind. He appealed to all parties in the House to join together in condemning the report and requested Ministers to decline to accept responsibilities of office unless their demands were fully granted. Another member saw in the majority report evidence of the mistrust of the British as regards the capacity of Indians for self-Government and the enmity of the bureaucracy towards further constitutional progress.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, a prominent Ministerialist, in condemning the report expressed the hope that it was not the last word on the question of further constitutional advance in India. He said that he and his party and all Constitutionalists in India who had given genuine proof of their bona fides in working out the reforms found dyarchy was unworkable and immediate change in constitution was necessary. He wanted the British Government and British statesmen to take a larger view of the situation in India where political consciousness of the people, classes as well as masses, had developed to a remarkable degree and further reforms had to be initiated immediately of Constitutionalists would have to expunged altogether. Referring to communal and racial differences existing in the country he said differences existed even in England and Ireland and these could not be held to be bar to political progress.

Sir K. V. Reddi, ex-Minister strongly condemned the majority report and said the Committee had not moved even an inch in the direction of further reform.

The motion was carried.—A. P.

15TH SHAHIDI JATHA.

50 AKALIS ARRESTED AT JAITO.

AMRITSAR, March 17.

Information has been received that fifty Akalis forming a part of the 15th Shahidi Jatha which left Amritsar a few days ago were peacefully arrested at Jaito. Rest of the Jatha are still marching through the countryside.

Sardar Dalip Singh, Editor of the 'Desh-Seva' of Jullundhur has been arrested.—A. P.

A Paris message reports that a singular accident fortunately unattended by serious results befell Mr. Chamberlain while he was proceeding to Calais from Paris. It appears that a passenger in the Express from Calais carelessly threw an object as he passed Mr. Chamberlain's train, smashing a window of Mr. Chamberlain's compartment.—Reuter.

QUIET IN DELHI.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS.

DELHI, March 17.

Delhi has been full of excitement due to Municipal Elections. For the last fifteen days extensive propaganda had been carried on behalf of different candidates. The total number of elected and nominated members in the Municipality is 36. Delhi is divided in twelve Wards and each is represented by one Hindu and one Mahomedan. Six seats are allotted to special bodies like the Chamber of Commerce and the Mill-Owners' Association which send in their own representatives, while six members are nominated by the Chief Commissioner. This year, the total number of candidates from different Wards was fifty-two, out of which five were nominated by the District Congress Committee only two of these Congress nominees Lalas Pyarelal and Lakhmandas have been elected. Polling took place yesterday and an unusually keen interest was taken by the voters. There were three polling stations at Dufferin Bridge, Parade Ground and Ajmere Gate. Mr. Johnston, Deputy Commissioner, spared no pains in visiting different polling stations and inspecting the election arrangements. Following are the successful candidates from different Wards:—

Ward No. 1:—Dr. Hariram, Mr. Mohd Hussain.

Ward No. 2:—Mr. S. M. Abdulla, Lala Gurpershad.

Ward No. 3:—Mr. Aminuddin, Lala Pyarelal M.L.A.. (Congress Candidate).

Ward No. 4:—Mr. Abdul Rahman, Lala Satnarain.

Ward No. 5:—Mr. Abdul Razzaq, Lala Rampershad.

Ward No. 6:—Lala Mansharlal, Hakim Nasiruddin.

Ward No. 7:—Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Sriram.

Ward No. 8:—Mr. Abdullah Sankhan.

Ward No. 9:—Lala Bishan Dayal, Mr. Tamizuddin.

Ward No. 10:—Chaudhri Baldeoshing Mr. Mohd Saddiq.

Ward No. 11:—Hafiz Abdul Aziz, Babu Ranbeharilal.

Ward No. 12:—Lala Lachmandas (Congress candidate), Mr. Faqir Mohd.

Chamber of Commerce:—Lala Shiram.

There will be a second election for Ward No. 8 for a Hindu candidate the parties contesting are Lala Madon Mohanlal, Secretary Delhi Cloth Mills and Lala Nanak Chand Hon. Magistrate.

The city is quiet to-day and business has been resumed.—A.P.

FRACAS AT MANDAL.

G. P. C. C. TO ENQUIRE INTO.

AHMEDABAD, March 17.

A Hindu-Mahomedan fracas is reported to have taken place at Mandal near Viramgam on the Holi day. The District Magistrate has called three persons from each side to see him.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee will also send one Hindu and one Mahomedan to collect information.—A. P.

ADVANCE RAJPIPLA

PRIMARY EDUCATION FREE.

RAJPIPLA, March 16.

The loyal subjects and officers of the Maharaja of Rajpipla entertained His Highness at a tea party held in honour of the conferment of the title of K.C.S.I. on His Highness.

Addresses were presented to His Highness, replying to which he announced that with a view to enabling his entire population to reap the benefit of education he had made primary education entirely free throughout the State. Besides this, scholarships amounting to Rs. 7,500 per annum would be given by His Highness for technical and higher studies.—A. P.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

SPINNING COMPETITION.

Jt. Honry. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

The Spinning Competition will be held on Sunday, (the 22nd inst) from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Competitors will have to bring their own Charkhas and Falkas.

For ladies and gentlemen competitors, Gold Medals will be awarded to all those who spin at least 320 yards of even and well twisted yarn of at least 20 counts per hour.

Silver Medals to all those who spin at least 250 yards of even and well twisted of 15 counts per hour.

For Children under 16 years of age:—One gold medal to the best spinner who spins at least 250 yards of even and well twisted yarn of 15 counts per hour.

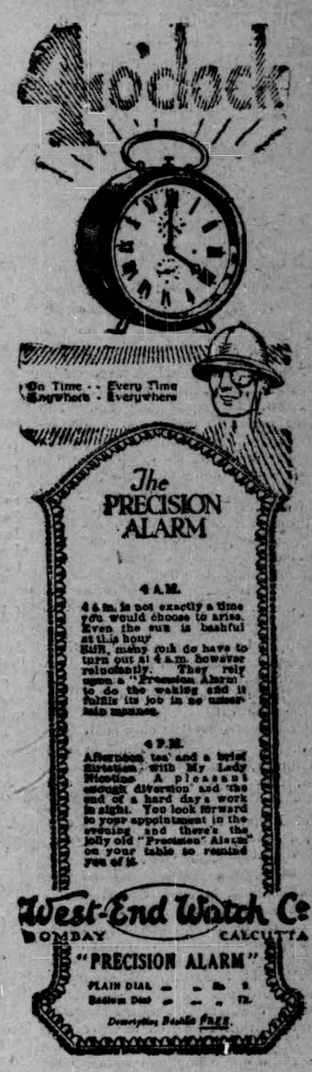
Two Silver Medals to those who spin at least 225 yards of even and well twisted yarn of at least 12 counts per hour.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will supply cotton slivers to the Competitors.

CARDING COMPETITION.

One special Gold Medal to the best carder from amongst the spinning competitors who card and make slivers for four ounzes in one hour. This time will be allowed extra from 12-30 p.m. to 1-30 p.m. on the same day.

Competitors to attend the Congress House half an hour earlier. In distributing the prizes the decision of the B. P. C. C. will be final.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AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARD.

N.C.O.'S CAPTURE ALL BUT ONE SEAT

AHMEDABAD, March 17.

The election of the members for the School Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality under the New Primary Education Act took place to-day. There was a keen contest between the non-cooperators and the nominated members, but the non-co-operators have been able to capture all the seats except one which is captured by a Mahomedan elected member.—A. P.

GARDEN PARTY TO SIR FAZL HUSSAIN.

HINDU AND SIKH MEMBERS BOYCOTT

LAHORE, March 17.

As a protest against the official policy of Sir Fazli Hussain, the Sikh and Hindu members of the Punjab Legislative Council have decided to boycott the garden party that will be given by the Muslim citizens of Lahore to the Education Minister to-morrow evening in the Town Hall. A. P.

BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, Mar. 16

At the Legislative Council meeting held to-day the Finance Member asked for a grant of Rs. 2,83,12,850 for the Finance and Revenue Department which was passed. Of the motion for cuts, noteworthy was that for the cut of one lakh from Rs. 30,93,500 for the construction of the Mingaladon Cantonment. The motion resulted in a division and was lost by the casting vote of the President.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

NOMINAL CUTS IN POLICE GRANTS.

LAHORE, Mar. 16.

Fifteen amendments were moved to-day in the Punjab Legislative Council by non-official members for omission or reduction in Government's demand for grant relating to police and after four hours discussion all of them except two were either withdrawn or rejected. The two amendments that were carried related to Border Military Police and Railway Police, respectively and the movers of the amendments advanced the same principle in both the cases, namely that the expenditure should be borne by the Government of India and not by the Provincial Government. A cut of a rupee each was made in both grants.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONS DEFEATED.

In the match between the Times of India and the G. I. P. "B" both teams took things easy and the result was an uninteresting game totally lacking in good hockey.

On the run of the play the Times were unlucky to lose by the solitary and a draw would perhaps have been a true index of the play. The Railwaymen scored their only goal early in the game, the steady play of Wouters and Edwards preventing any increase. The latter player has been playing consistently well and has had to bear the handicap of a negligible half line.

In the second half the Times were on the aggressive and should have netted at least once. Bhattacharjee got going and had tricked the defence cleverly but was deliberately tripped and fell sustaining a fracture of the collar bone. This is the very limit. Foul and dangerous play has been slowly gaining ground in Bombay and if the authorities do not take decisive steps to expel the miscreants it would not be surprising to see players crippled on the field. The unsporting methods employed with impunity amount to legalised crime and the sooner this is put down the better will it be for the fostering of the real spirit in games.

Handicapped by the loss of one of their players the pressmen bucked up considerably and the ball actually lay in front of an open goal, but no one thought of putting it over the line with the result that the Times retired beaten by the only goal.

G. I. P. "B".—Harper; Hankins and Shea; Gillman, Crawley and Gonsalves, Thompson, Murray, Concessio, Corr, and Fernandes.

Times of India.—Hardy; Wouters and Edwards; Dhandu, Pereira and Lynn; Familias, Bhattacharjee, Carey, Gonsalves and D'Souza.

Referees.—Messrs. Maloney and Reade.

The game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the B. B. R. A. attracted a large number of spectators who were treated to a fine display of good hockey. In last year's tournament these two teams played out a draw, the Gunners eventually winning the replay. The majority fancied the chances of the B. B. R. A. on their recent form in the Sphinx League, but a few wise heads shook the other way and were not disappointed when the whistle blew for full time. The Gymkhana team was sound in all departments from a sure eyed goalie to a speedy forward line.

The game was not very old when the Gymkhana forwards got away together and Reade netted a good pass from the left. Ten minutes later another combined movement gave Nicholl the opportunity of increasing the lead. Both teams kept up a fast pace and both goals were visited in quick succession. Ford was doing a lot of good work which later culminated in Lynn breaking through and finding the top of the net with a spendid shot. Half time found the gunners pretty well blown, the Gymkhana men being practically fresh.

The second half was characterized by missed chances, Nicholl failing to find the net when the goalie was not there. The B. B. R. A. also had their opportunities but Lloyd made no bones about booting the ball over half the field. Ten minutes from the end the B. B. R. A. got through but the goal was disallowed owing to "off side." Shortly before the end Brett sent across a perfect peach of a centre to Nicholl but that player was unfortunate in completely missing an open goal.

Bombay Gymkhana.—Lloyd; Bennett and James, Eminson, Bowen and De La Nougerede; Brett, Reade Nicholl, L. Fleming and Birtwistle.

Referees.—Messrs. D'Souza and Nagporewala.

ORION AND B. B A. F. I. WIN.

Uninteresting hockey marked the two matches played on Wednesday and both the Orion and B. B. A. F. I. won comfortably.

The Lusitanians 'B' started their match in convincing fashion and when Fialho scored the first goal it seemed as though there could be only one result. But the Orion forwards showed good combination and soon equalised from a free hit just outside the circle. Abreo and Gomes played sturdy hockey and between them broke up the spasmodic effort of their opponents. Half time found the teams level. Midfield play for twenty minutes after the restart produced no decisive score, both teams depending upon their defence. Then pretty combined play on the part of the Orion forwards put the issue beyond doubt and three goals in rapid succession were added to their score. The first was smartly scored by Richards who found the boards following a bully-off in the ring. Carvalho added the other two from long passes from the left. Lobo for the losers adopts a neat style and if his colleagues had played up as well as he a different result may have been obtained.

Orion Sporting Club:—Reuben; Abreo and Gomes; Hodges, Pereira and Falcon; Entiado, Carvalho, Richards, Albert and Wasea.

Lusitanian B:—Valladares; Marcus and Michael; Lobo, Newman and Torcado; Victor, Alex, Fialho, Foxey and Cajetan.

Referees:—Messrs. Nagporewala and Maloney.

B. B. A. F. I. BEAT IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

This was a one-sided affair, the local soldier-boys winning by a large margin. Their opponents turned out minus their star performer Ganpat and played one man short. The Bombay Battalion played a vigorous game in the first half and scored five goals, Sneddon, O'Reilly and Long being responsible for one each while Greenhill netted two. In the second half the Trust had a little more of the game and De Burgh scored their solitary goal. The same player narrowly missed with a high drive. Gibson was much in evidence, his passes being accurate and well timed. An individual effort gave Kelly the chance of scoring the sixth goal.

B. B. A. F. I.:—Caneiro; Taylor and Fidler; Dukes, Milson and Rodericks; Sneddon, Greenhill, O'Reilly, Long and Kelly.

Improvement Trust:—Pathan; Mari Mathu and Raffique; A. Dorsey, M. Dorsey and Logan; Wittenbury, Dorsey R., Gibson and De Burgh.

Referees:—Messrs. D'Souza and Nagporewala.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

B. B. and C. I. Mechanics Institute vs. Bombay Port Trust, 4-15.

Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) vs. Government Telegraphs, 5-30.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 16.

(Delayed in transmission).

The following football match was played in the League to-day:—

First Division. Sheffield United 0, Liverpool 1.—Reuter.

In the Second Division of the League, Oldham lost to Leicester by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP DRAW.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17.

Dawes in the presence of the representatives of the competing nations made a draw for the first round of the Davis Cup. Pairing are as follows. Holland and Zechoslovaka Switzerland and Sweden; Belgum and India; Austria and Ireland, Hungary and France; Portugal and Italy; Rumania and Denmark, Poland and Britain.—Reuter.

DRAW FOR AMERICAN ZONE.

Washington.—The following is the draw for the American zone: Japan and China, Australia and Hawaii, New Zealand and Canada.

Cuba and Spain will play a preliminary match, the winner of which meets Mexico. Reuter.

NEW RULE OF LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, March 17.

A meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association, to-day, passed a resolution stating that any player accepting a reduction of more than 40 per cent. in ordinary charges made by hotels and similar establishments in connection with playing game in any tournament, match or competition would forfeit his amateur status under rule 27. The offer of such a reduction to player in connection with any tournament would render the meeting liable to have the sanction of the Council withdrawn and any future sanction refused. Any reduction not exceeding 40 per cent which was offered must be extended without distinction to all players taking part in the competition.—Reuter.

BHAWNAGAR NOTES.

HOLIKA SAMMELAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, Mar. 15

The practice of celebrating the Holi-holidays in a decent and organised form by holding Holika Sammelan, which was commenced by the Bombay Social Service League had also reached Kathiawad many years back, and Bhavnagar had taken a lead in this respect; but for the last four years and more, the practice has been confined to the Sanatana Dharma High School only. This year too, the school authorities organised some sports and other entertainments for the boys of the school, and a mixed gathering was held for two days in the school compound. Lady Pattani gave away the prizes. The school was honoured this year by the Maharaja Saheb who paid a visit to witness the sports. Sir Prabhashanker was another guest of the evening. In commemoration of this visit of the Maharaja Saheb, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, on behalf of the Maharaja promised an annual donation of Rs. 50/- towards the prizes and Lady Pattani promised Rs. 25.

The Maharaja with Sir Prabhashanker Pattani and others will sail for England on the 11th of April. The Maharaja proceeds to England for his education. For the last two months and more he has been touring in the different Mahals of the State, so that he may see the whole of his State and come into touch with the people before sailing away. The reception everywhere is unique, as the people have been longing to have a 'Darshana' of their minor Maharaja.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The foundation of the Wheeler Senate House of the Patna University was laid on Monday by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The building was gift of Raja Devaki Nandan Prasad Singh, M. L. C., of Monghyr who made a donation of two lakhs of rupees for it.

At the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council on Monday Government scored a victory by 41 votes to 20 against non-official motion for nominal reduction of Rs. 100 in provision of Rs. 20,864 for the Executive Council voted under the head of General Administration.—A.P.

A Correspondent wires from Delhi:—Messrs. T. C. Goswami and Chaman Lal, M.L.A.'s addressed a crowded meeting of the students and staff of the Muslim University at Aligarh on the 16th instant at the special invitation of the Aligarh Students' Union. The subject of the debate was; "That in the opinion of the House the policy of the Swarajya Party is likely to hasten Swarajya." Messrs. Goswami and Chaman Lall dealt at length with the policy and the programme of the Swarajya Party and stated that there was no other programme of any value before the country than the programme adopted by the Swarajya Party. The meeting adopted the proposition with great acclamation.

The Ahmedadbad police have arrested seven dacoits along with two rifles, sticks and some stolen property in their possession.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

might some day turn up and call for his 24 cases. To avert suspicion and keep up appearances he goes and puts in 8 empty-cases to take the place of the 8 that had been embezzled away. He knows right well that he is responsible to B for these 8 cases that had disappeared, but says to himself that he will get B to sell 8 cases to a friend of his own, and get the delivery order issued, and can then quietly cancel off these 8 cases as delivered without anybody being the wiser. B has no suspicions of all this, and thinks his 24 cases are all there. A broker then persuades him to sell the 8 cases and the warehouseman gets the delivery order passed on to him, and pays for it and the position is saved, because the balance of B's receipt would be only 16 cases and those 16 cases were there.

These "ad hoc" Bills are exactly like the empty cases that the warehouseman had put in as a make-believe when the goods had disappeared, and it is to such miserable shifts that the authorities were driven by their most misguided currency policy.

Apologists of Government will, no doubt, try to argue that this comparison of currency operations with warehouse operations is all a stretch of my imagination. They will, no doubt, urge that these Notes are a promise of Government to pay on demand, and that they are issued on the general credit of the country. I would point out in reply that the very fact of the creation of these "ad hoc" Bills, the very necessity that they felt to show that the goods were not spirited away but were still there, shows that the Note issue is in essence a godown operation, although of course ultimately the value of a godown warrant depends on the credit and resources of the warehouseman in case goods were lost, damaged or misappropriated.

I might be asked what should the Government have done. My answer is that the Paper Currency is a godown operation and a consideration of the warehouseman's duties and responsibilities furnishes the answer. Even assuming for the sake of argument that Reverse Bills were necessary, India's currency godown-keeper should have said that he could not deliver what was never put there, and that until further reserves were built up by deposits at the 24d. gold rate, he could not deliver more than 16d. against Reverse Bills. This was the only honest course. That would, of course, have precluded any Reverse Bills except at 16d. but the position would have been no worse than it ultimately was when Reverse Bills had to be stopped after the country had been put to a tremendous loss, and after its sterling resources had been so depleted that the Government has to admit its helplessness to do anything to remedy the situation. How bad the situation really was may be better understood when I say that in less than 6 months of the passing of the 2 Acts making 24d. gold our legal ratio the actual market rate was 15¼d. sterling and at the cross rate of the day it really meant only about 12d. gold. As our pre-war basis was 16d. gold, this means that, by this criminal waste of our sterling and gold resources, we found ourselves helpless to maintain even our pre-war rate let alone the fantastic new rate of 24d. gold.

From what has gone above, it will be clear to all who have followed these articles that no Reverse Bills should have been offered at anything higher than 1sh. 4d. sterling. It would have been a fraud on India to give even 1sh. 4d. gold because what we had got in our currency godown was not gold but sterling. Let us remember that the Bank of England actually had got gold against every one pound of note issued (barring of course the fiduciary issue) and if they did not give gold out freely, it was surely no reproach for us that we, who never had any gold in reserve, declined to give gold against notes. But the real object of those who were pulling the strings from behind the scenes was to get a pretext for reducing our reserves, and as a consequence reduce the Note circulation to the extent it was unbacked, and make the Rupee scarcer and consequently dearer, i.e. to raise Exchange. Hence these worthy gentlemen pretended that it was their bounden duty to sell these Bills regardless of the consequences. Incidentally these operations removed the Damocles' sword of our huge sterling resources hanging over the London market and of India calling for conversion into gold as soon as England returned to a free gold market.

2s. Exchange—The Object.

The apologists of Government say that all this is crying over past mistakes, that we are all agreed that the sales of Reverse Bills were a serious mistake, that we are all also agreed that the 2sh. rate was fictitious, and they then ask us to forgive and forget and to co-operate in the work before us for the future. To these apologists and their friends my observations on the Reverse Bills operations will appear at least out of date if not out of place. My reply to this would be that they are not out of place, because, with all their appearance of penitence and of admission of past mistakes, the authorities have not given up the policy of which the Reverse Bills sales was only a part. As I have already explained above, the object of the sales of such Bills was to artificially reduce the supplies of currency and thus force up exchange. Writing in the middle of 1922—some 2 years after these sales—Prof. Jevons came to the conclusion that the intention of the Government of India supported by the India Office had been and then still was to persevere towards the goal of realising the permanent 2sh. Exchange, however long they may have to wait for favourable trade conditions. This worthy Professor should know, because he was one of the guides, philosophers and friends of our Finance Department during the autumn of 1920 when the 2sh. rate was put on the Statute Book. To all those who wish to correctly understand and appreciate the Government's Currency policy during the last five years I would strongly recommend a perusal of his book called "The Future of Exchange" from which I quote above. In my next article I will show what these worthy gentlemen were after, of course, all for the good of India.

(To be continued.)

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A TAX ON DOWRIES

A BENGAL PROFESSOR'S SUGGESTION.

CALCUTTA, March 16.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee which commenced sitting here to-day examined Mr. J. C. Das-Gupta, Professor of Economics, Krishnath College, Berhampore, Prof. Das-Gupta expressed the opinion that excise duties might be levied on aerated waters, candles, cigarette papers, perfumery, patent medicines, playing cards and manufactured tobacco. He suggested that land revenue should be definitely incorporated with the tax system, but the question of Bengal owing to Permanent Settlement stood on a different footing. The minimum taxable income, should, in his opinion, be Rs. 1,000 as in 1903. The witness suggested a tax on dowries.—A. P.

EX-MARTIAL LAW OFFICER SUED.

COL. FRANK JOHNSON'S INDUSTRIAL ADVENTURE.

CALCUTTA, March 16.

Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose to-day passed orders in two applications made in the suit brought by Seth Atmaram Charandas and Co. against the Indo-Burma Oilfields and Frank Johnson Sons and Co. to recover five and a half lakhs of rupes, being the purchase money on certain shares and debentures in the first defendant Company and claiming ten lakhs damages. In the first application, the second defendant asked for an extension of returnable date of commission for examination of Colonel Frank Johnson. In the second application the plaintiffs prayed for attachment of assets before judgment. His Lordship extended the returnable date of commission to June 4 next and directed that Rs. 200,000 be attached before judgment.—A. P.

AN ABORTIVE CONFERENCE.

"ALL INDIA LANDHOLDERS' ASSN."

DELHI, Mar. 16.

Maharajah Dharbhanga presided over a meeting to-day at which members of the Legislature who are landholders were asked individually to be present. The object of the meeting was the formation of an All India Landlords' Association. The Chairman, when asked to state if he had any rules duly passed, said that so far no rules had been framed. At all events there were no rules that he could place before the meeting and in reply to another query it transpired that the name of All India Landlords' Association had hitherto been used in respect of informal meetings without a definite constitution. The meeting then came to an abrupt conclusion because of the opposition. No decision was arrived at regarding two vital matters; namely, succession and death duties and increased representation in Legislature.

MADRAS EXCISE MINISTER.

"NO CONFIDENCE MOTION."

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

The Madras Legislative Council this afternoon voted the Government demand of Rs. 254.51 lakhs for land revenue administration subject to a reduction of Rs. 1,20,300.

The Minister for Excise next moved his demand for Rs. 42.78 lakhs for Excise administration. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narsimha Raju, leader of the opposition proposed a token motion to cut down this sum by omitting the provision for excise officers, the object being to express want of confidence in the minister for excise in the matter of excise reform.

The Hon. Mr. Patro, the Minister, in replying, characterised the mover's attempt as a party move.

The Council adjourned and discussions will be resumed to-morrow.—A. P.

MADRAS, Mar. 18.

Discussion was resumed to-day in the Legislative Council on a motion of the leader of the Opposition for cutting down the Excise grants with a view to express want of confidence in the Ministry for excise. After a lively debate in which several oppositionists took part, the motion was put to vote and defeated by 73 votes to 31.—A. P.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

GOVT'S, ATTITUDE TOWARDS AKALIS

LAHORE, Mar. 17.

In the Punjab Legislative Council to-day discussion was continued on Government's demand for grant relating to police and after three hours' debate the demand was voted with nominal cuts. During the course of the debate Sardar Gurbaksh Singh criticised the general policy of the Government with regard to the arrests of Akalis and Akali jathas by moving an amendment for reduction of the grant by Rs. 100. Other Sikh members who followed the mover of the amendment also condemned the policy of the Government in their dealings with Akalis. They complained that Jathas were not arrested but innocent villagers and the public of the province were arrested and harassed. They insisted that Jathas should be arrested within British Territory. Mr. Braik, replying, said that Government will not do that as that will give Jathas opportunity for first class Morcha on enormous scale with supplies close at hand and with every possible disadvantage to Government.—A. P.

The Assam Legislative Council on Tuesday voted grants amounting to over thirty-seven and a half lakhs all of which were for the use of the Transferred Departments.

Slight scuffles are reported to have taken place in Surat on Holi day between Hindus and Mahomedans, but everything in quiet now.

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Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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CATTLE SHOW AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

GOVERNOR OPENS GOWSHALA.

A large and distinguished cosmopolitan gathering was present at Kandivlee, on Tuesday, when His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson opened the Sheth Gordhandas Sunderdas Mulji Jetha Cattle Breeding Farm and Gowshala. The Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali had made special arrangement to run a special train to carry the distinguished company which included some of the prominent public men of Bombay Ministers of the Bombay Government, members of the Bombay Council, and well-known figures in the commercial circle of Bombay. On arrival His Excellency was received by Seth Lalji Naranji, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Dr. Mann and Mr. Bruen and conveyed to the Gowshala. His Excellency after inspecting the Gowshala and the Agricultural Exhibition was taken to the raised dais in the shamiana where His Excellency was welcomed on behalf of the Gowarakshak Mandali by Seth Lalji Naranji.

Seth Lalji Naranji offered His Excellency a hearty welcome for his presence in their midst for performing the opening ceremony of the Shala. His Excellency continued Seth Lalji, had amply shown his keenness in every matter conducing to the comfort and health of the people and His Excellency's presence there that evening to encourage the improvement of cattle was a further proof of His Excellency's great solicitude for the prosperity of the agriculturists who formed the great bulk of the population.

Seth Lalji Naranji then dwelt upon the causes that were responsible for the deterioration both in the quality and number of the cattle and then gave a brief history of the Gowarakshak Mandali which was founded as late as 1887 by Seth Damodar das Gokuldas Master, for the conservation of cattle and ameliorating their condition. Another object was to supply pure and unadulterated milk which was one of the pressing and urgent needs of a city like Bombay.

Seth Lalji Naranji paid a word of tribute to the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta who soon on assuming the portfolio of agriculture realized the necessity of co-operation between the Agricultural Department and various charitable institutions engaged in cattle preservation and breeding, for improving the agricultural wealth of the Presidency. The Gowshala and the Cattle Breeding Farm was the early and happy result of that scheme, whereby the Mandali would carry on cattle breeding and milk production according to modern methods with the assistance of the Live-stock expert of the Agricultural Department.

In conclusion Seth Lalji once again welcomed His Excellency and requested him to declare the Gowshala and Exhibition open.

Dr. Mann then related some of the methods adopted by the Agricultural Department for the conservation and improvement of the cattle and said that he was very glad to be present there on behalf of the Agricultural Department and as a lover of cattle, cattle-breeding was a primary necessity for agriculture; transport and the healthy growth of population and he hoped such Gowshalas would send forth a slogan of 'Better Cattle and still better cattle.'

Mr. Bruen, the Live-stock expert then presented the different prize-winners to His Excellency. Following are some of the prize winners.

Breeding Bulls Class:—Seth Dharamji Mulji, Borivli: Milch Cows Class:—Shri Gokuldas Maharaj, Bombay; Breeding Cows Class:—Seth Kakuseth Rajadwalla: Heifers Class:—Shri Gokuldas Maharaj, Bombay; Cows under one year: Seth Kakuseth Rajadwalla.

At the outset His Excellency read the wire from Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the President of the Gowarakshak expressing his regret for his inability to be present owing to pressing public duties and according His Excellency a warm welcome on behalf of the Society.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then said:—

Gentlemen,—I very willingly accepted the invitation of your Committee to come here this afternoon, because I am anxious to support any movement which is designed to promote the prosperity of the Presidency of Bombay, and especially of the agricultural classes, who form the great majority of the population of this country. Before I came to India I naturally read a great deal about India, and I realised that the welfare of the vast majority of Indians depended on agriculture. In fact, it can be said very truly that the primary industry of India is agriculture, and I have wondered, since I have been out here, why there is not more public interest shewn in agriculture by means of Agricultural Societies and Shows than there is. It is therefore with particular pleasure that I am here to-day to open this Farm, and I hope sincerely that this ceremony may be the fore-runner of many others in the Presidency, which I or others may be asked to perform.

As has been very truly said, a good bullock or a good cow costs no more to keep than a bad one, and I take it that the main object of your Committee is to induce the agriculturists to breed from bulls which will produce good stock. It may be found necessary to prevent by legislation the indiscriminate breeding which now produces unremunerative stock; and I am not sure that a proposal to this effect, while it would be unpopular at first, is not desirable, and one which will do more than anything else to improve the breed of cattle, and in the end considerably help the agriculturists. The Government of Bombay has always recognised that an improvement in the breed and in the general standard of the cattle throughout the Presidency will be of great benefit to the agricultural population, and they have opened cattle farms and taken various other measures which they consider are likely to be helpful to the public. In December, 1921, they appointed a Committee to go into the questions of fodder supply and the improvement of cattle, and this Farm and Gow-Shala which I am asked to open here to-day may be regarded as one of the results of the recommendations of that Committee.

The idea of enlisting the help of those non-official Societies already engaged in protecting the cattle of this country was taken up by my honourable colleague, Mr. Chunilal Mehta, when he was first appointed a Minister, and I wish to congratulate him on the efforts which he made to secure co-operation between officials and non-officials in this direction. The movement is one which can only be expected to spread rather slowly on account of a certain amount of conflict in ideals between those who are anxious mainly to improve the cattle of the country, and those who, from charitable and religious motives, are anxious to preserve all cattle alive, whatever may be their usefulness to the country. It is probably on account of this conflict of ideals that, hitherto, very few of the cow-protection societies have come forward to co-operate with Government in this matter, but I trust that, as the results of your efforts become more widely known, the excellent example which you have given to the people of the Presidency will be more widely followed. The movement is one which ought to enlist the support, not only of those who are anxious, from religious motives, to do what they can for the benefit of the cattle, but also of those who are anxious to work for the material welfare of the agriculturists, and therefore for the welfare of the Presidency.

I very gratefully recognise the help which has been given by Mr. Motilal Kanji Kapadia, and I know that he has assisted this movement in a most tactful manner, and in a way which has been of the greatest use. I am sure, however, that all here will agree with me when I say that we must put all personal feelings on one side and work for the benefit of the primary industry of the Presidency. Mr. Lalji Naranji has, to use a common expression, touched the spot in pointing out that the yield of produce per acre, and of milk per head of milch cattle in this country, is the poorest in the world. Why should this be? To my mind, there is no answer, except the lack of education in cattle breeding, and in improved . . and modern methods of agriculture. The Mandali is doing much towards this education, and, while welcoming its efforts, I feel convinced that much more can be done. The agriculturists in the Presidency are only too willing to learn, as has been evidenced by the work of the Agricultural Associations in connection with the improvement of cotton growing, and in this direction really remarkable results have been achieved. It has been in my mind, ever since I came out here, that those who are in a position to help and advise can do much—and much more than is being done at present—to improve the position of the agriculturist in other directions, and it is for that reason that I welcome so much the work you are doing.

I congratulate your Society on the decision which they have arrived at to hold annual cattle shows in this district, because I feel that these shows will arouse widespread interests, not only in the neighbourhood of Bombay, but in other parts of the Presidency; and in work of this kind ocular demonstration is always of very much greater value than any amount of propaganda on paper. I am looking forward to seeing the animals which are on show here to-day, and to distributing the medals and prizes. I trust that your Society has a long period of prosperity and useful service to the country before it, and I hope that the example you are setting will be followed in many other parts of the Presidency.

I have now much pleasure in declaring the Cattle Breeding Farm and Gaw Shala open.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji proposed a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency after which the guests retired to partake of light refreshments. The gathering dispersed late in the evening.

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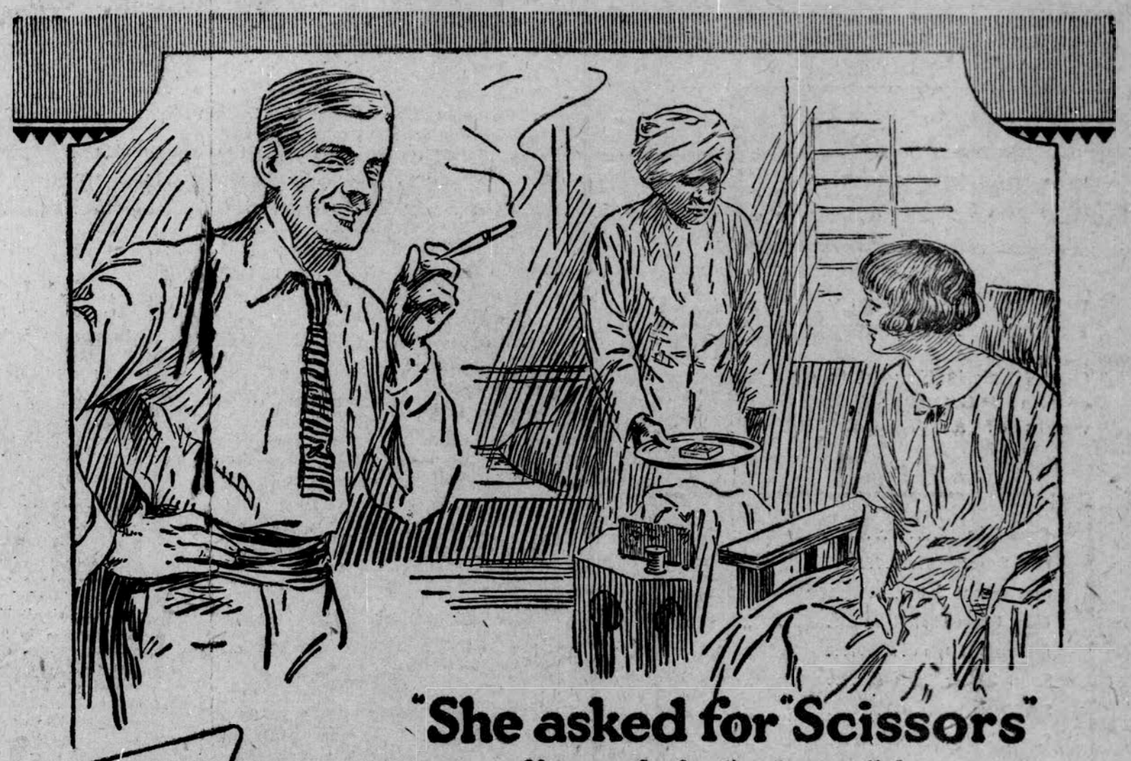

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